WEST END CINEMA
the coolest and the most comfortable theatre in BOMBAY is the rendezvous of the PUBLIC.

The Bombay Chronicle

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

A YOUTH OF FORTUNE
the most wonderful Drama.
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charney Road.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 30 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
21, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Mark Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 126 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,067.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Subhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ARAB LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah. Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Buildings,
48, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150°
Unicorn 125°

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SECOND 1916 RUSSIAN 5½ % WAR LOAN.

FOR

Rbls. 3,000,000,000

Redeemable at par in 1926 and free of all Russian Income-Tax.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY IN APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, BOMBAY, will continue to receive subscriptions up to February 13th at the issue price of Rbls. 95 for Rbls. 100 nominal and every facility will be given to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. HARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.
Batavia. Saigon. Cebu. Puket.
Sourabaya. Haiphong. Hoilo.
Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund $1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

38, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest with does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Enjoy your evening at

A. VIANELLI'S
REFRESHMENT ROOM
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

GRANT RESTAURANT AND BAKERY OF

B. MERWAN & Co.,
Opposite Grant Road Station.

ROYAL HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,

for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated, near the Government Botanical Gardens. First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

PANCHGANI HOTEL PLATEAUX

Visitors who wish to live economically in this Hill Station. Apply for particulars to

MANAGER.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"
Mahableshwar

BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS

Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75.

For particulars apply to:

THE PROPRIETOR.

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

NOW ON
ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
MATHERAN.

HIGHEST POSITION—BEST VIEW.

Deserves its Royal name.

GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAWK HALL"—MATHERAN.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
Matheran

Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.

It occupies best situation and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.

Blocks also reserved for European visitors.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
"Lakshmi Vilas"
HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins, Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

For anything OPTICAL Consult

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road.

Kalbadevi Road, Opp. The Post Office.

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Introducers in India of the art of making high class Ophthalmic lenses, such as the Tories, Cylindrical and compound Pebbles, Toroid Kryptoks, etc.

Spectacles and Eyglasses of every description.

Eyes tested by an ophthalmic Surgeon with the highets British qualifications.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NER-VIGOR

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

GOOD at its work is the key to the success of the **ANNAPURNA COOKER.**

The cooking is done quite automatically and the fuel cost reduced 50 %.

Agents: Indo-Foreign Perfumery Stores, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Apply for free descriptive pamphlet to

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

Near America-India Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS & TORCHES

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE

A BOON TO TRAVELLERS, SHIKAR PARTIES, ETC.

Dealers in every kind of high class Lamps and accessories, in Electric, Gas, Kerosene, Petrol, Acetylene etc., etc.

ABBAS & Co.,

127-29, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Wanted Smart Agents where not as yet represented on good term

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allies Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

WHILE OUT ON A DRIVE

did you catch that cold?

Take LYNSOLA

an ideal, cure for

cough and cold. It touches the tickle, dissolves the phlegm and heals the sore spots caused by irritation of the lungs. It is an excellent lung tonic, free from opiates or any injurious drug, and may be safely administered in all ages from infancy upwards. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

M. M. KOPTI & Co.

48, Custom House Road, Fort—BOMBAY.

All kinds of **MARBLE AND TILES** MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.

Apply for Catalogue and Price List to D. P. No. 20.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.

PIONEER CLEANERS.

Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort

30 Years' Experience.

Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment.

DRY CLEANING

WITHOUT AID OF WATER

If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.

Except old white flannels and white Silks.

Discoloured Flannels Renovated by Chemical process.

The "Madelaine"

Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.

The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.

No screws to come loose.
No rivets to crack lenses.

THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

If the "MADELAINE" is accidentally dropped, the metal edging will often prevent breakage. Extreme lightness renders them wonderfully easy in wear.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

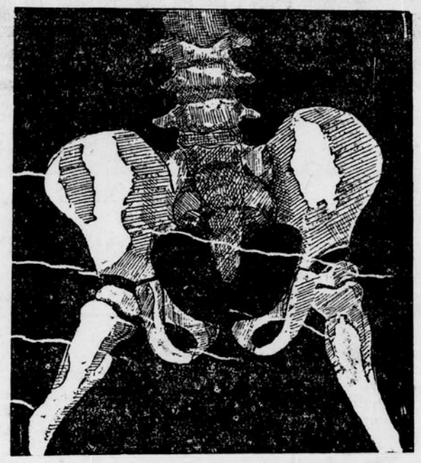
to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

No. 44, HORNBY ROAD (Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.

Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.

HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.



X-RAY.

EXPOSURES are given independently or in consultation with Doctors for SKIN DISEASES and MALIGNANT GROWTHS, and PHOTO and SCREEN EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT with the aid of our TWO BIG UP-TO-DATE X-RAY APPARATUS.

Doctors are cordially invited to send their cases.

ZANDER'S INSTITUTE. LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

ESTD. 1877.

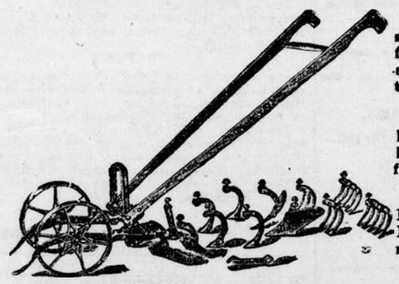
RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

209, SHAIK MEMON St., BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—MUFFCHAIN.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.

STOVE DEPOT)

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company.

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of the butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,

Rummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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FREE PRESENT!

GOOD OPPORTUNITY

To the Public

to obtain cheap & good things only for a short time.

1,000 post cards, printed with customers' advertisement on good quality white cards on one side in any colour Ink will be supplied

for Rs. 4/- only and shall give one most useful

12 months Big figure Calendar free,

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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in every trading line, successfully represented.

Total EXEMPTION or partial ABATEMENT secured.

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F. L. A. A. etc., (London).

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

24, Elphinstone Circle.

Telephone No. 409.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give its publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani mtdicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL Firm of OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

EST. 1890.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the ONLY FIRM that give the benefit of a FREE CONSULTATION to purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Professions Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g. **KRYPTOK,** and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERO-CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white as well as different MEDICALLY TINTED Lenses.

"LU-LU" EYE DROP

A safe cure for sore inflamed, weak eyes, granulated lids, cerneal ulcers, etc.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PURCHASE YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES ONLY FROM

S. MAHADEO & SON

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort; BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, services and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3-12—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand, District Kaira.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1888. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLE.

FOR SALE—Fords New Ford Seconds Tubes Tyres and Accessories. Repairs Painting overhauling Undertaken.
OMIAR MOTOR WORKS CO.,
Hughes Road, Chowpatti.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED A WIFE—A young Indian Civilian wants to marry an English knowing girl of about twenty. She must know musice and be well accomplished. Send full particulars together with photographs. All communications will be treated as strictly confidential. Write to Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6891

WANTED

WANTED.—Immediately a good TYPIST. Apply to Box No. 545 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6894

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SALESMAN for Colors, Paints, Hardware and Bunder goods. Good salary and commission. Apply Box No. 544 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6893

WANTED.—A HINDU CORRESPONDENCE CLERK Fair english and good handwriting essential. Apply stating terms to Box No. 542 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6878

WANTED.—A PARSI MATRON for the Navsary Mehta Maternity. Salary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 with board and lodge. Apply with testimonials to Sir TEMULJI NARIMAN, Hornby Road, Bombay. 6890

WANTED—LAND about 1,000 square yards with or without building within 10 minutes' walk from any station from Parel to Matunga Road. Apply EASTERN HOSIERY WORKS, Lower Parel. 6558

WANTED—A TRANSLATOR who can very well translate from English into Gujrati; with Press experience preferred. Apply Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6837

WANTED.—CLERK with knowledge of correspondance and typewriting. Good salary to a competent man, Apply Messrs. RANE AND CO., 121, Medows Street Fort, Bombay. 6879

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Influential TRAVELLING AGENT able to secure good business for patent medicines. Salary according to business guaranteed. Also a good BILLARD MARKER. Apply to Box No. 538, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6857

WANTED—AGENTS to earn Rs. 5 daily in our quicket selling line. Capital not necessary. Golden opportunity for Travelling Agents and those without employment. For sample enclose As. 6. Particulars free. Apply J. J. SHAH, c/o Nrisinh Hindu Lodge, Bombay No 2. 6902

WANTED.—SALESMAN TRAVELLER, must have experience of trade in Fire Clay Pipes, Tiles and Firebricks and know markets of Central and Northern India. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating lowest terms, to The KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL CO., Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay. 6910

WANTED—In a State in Rajputana the following Tutor a GRADUATE or undergraduate Hindi knowing:—
SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.
SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE.
REVENUE OFFICER.
SUB-OVERSEER & SURVEYOR.
Clerks Matrick. knowing Typewriting and Nagri. Apply with testimonials and state salary. to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6907

PARENTS.—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE TUITION CLASS, the acknowledged Centre of Education, for ENGLISH, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Sons and place them in good earning Positions. WHOLE-DAY and EVENING General English Classes. Enrolments Daily. Violin, Mandolin Tuitions arranged. Pamphlet Free. Write or Call at 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An *excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

WANTED—For the BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LD.—INDIAN SALESMAN knowledge of Manchester goods Salary £96 first year, £108 second and £120 third also two Engine drivers for the Shire Highlands Rly, Nyasaland Ld., Limbe.
Salary £10 per mensem, plus overtime.
TERMS.—Three years' agreement, free medical attendance, free quarters, free Second Class passage and travelling expenses while on duty. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6813

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—A SURVEYOR and ESTIMATOR, apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned, stating salary expected.
SIMON & MOTILAL,
Architects, Civil Engineers & Surveyors. 6903

WANTED—A BOILER COMPLETE with pump suitable for working two engines aggregating 70 B.H.P. 120 lbs pressure. Apply at once with full description and lowest price to Box No. 547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6909

FOR SALE

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—Maker Clement Talbot, 4 Cylinder, Torpedo Body, with complete set and working order. Apply to Mr. ABDULLA J. C. MITHA, Dadar Market. 6823

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 100/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulater and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—Second-hand single and double Gins FINISHERS, Half presses, Boilers, lathes, Ice machines and whole Ginning factories. Apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay. 6869

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your inquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—A very desirable newly built property on Sandhurst Road, West yielding a nett income of 5 per cent For price and particulars apply to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6668

FOR SALE—BUNGALOWS having direct sea breezes and with beautiful garden, stables, motor garrages, etc. Please apply sharp to CAPTAIN LAL GOPAL SINGH, Staff Officer, Rewa State, at present Rewa House, Mahalaxmi, Warden Road, Bombay. 6824

A FEW COPIES OF "HOW TO OPERATE ON A BANKING ACCOUNT" (highly recommended for Clerks, students and businessmen) can be had from author at BOMBAY LIFE OFFICE, 67, Apollo Street, Bombay at As. 14, each. 6904

FOR SALE—I, A Brown Thorough bred ENGLISH MARE, 15½ H.H. 5 years old, very quiet in both saddles. Price Rs. 1,500.
II. A Black Waler Cob, 14-2 H.H. 8 years old, thoroughly quiet, very hardy, hunted by a lady last season at Santacruz, good jumper and very clever at cross country. Price Rs. 700.
III. A Black Waler Gelding, 15-1, H.H. 6 years old very quiet in both saddles and harness. Very showy and good stopper. Price Rs. 1,500.
Apply R. SCOTT & CO.,
6908 Gowalia Tank Road.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Blick No. 7, Visible, Portable	70
Empire No. 1, Visible, Leather Case	90
Remington No. 7, Rs. 80, 2 Colours, Fine.	110
Remington No. 7, Slightly Used	170
Yost No. A, Visible, Rs. 125, No. 20, Latest	200
Underwood No. 3, Brief, Visible	135
Oliver No. 3, Rebuilt, Rs. 140, Brief	155
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Rs. 185, Brief	200
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 200, Brief.	210
L. C. Smith No. 5, New, Left Unused	240
Mercedes, Visible, Shop Soiled	250

New Typewriters and Typewriter Accessories.
Typewriters Repaired and Exchanged.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Blick No. 8 with B. S. & Leather Case	100
Empire No. 1 Foolscap Rs. 90, Brief	65
Remington No. 7 Rs. 85, Two Colour	95
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs. 200, Brief.	210
Royal Standard No. 5 Slightly-used	150
Remington No. 8 Two Colour Fine	100
Standard Folding in Leather Case	100
Densmore No. 7 with B. S. Brief Size	75
Oliver No. 3 Brief Size	100
Chicago Foolscap very good	50
Williams No. 4 Foolscap Size	55

Typewriter Accessories supplied, Typecopying work executed, Repairs to Typewriters a Speciality.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay,
Tele: "Writertype."

TO BE LET

DEOLALI HOUSE AGENCY—To let in all localities of Deolali large and small bungalows furnished. Rent from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250 per month. Apply PROPRIETOR Deolali House Agency. 6892

DEOLALI.—"CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO LET—With immediate possession one large airy Office Room on the 2nd Floor of Oriental Buildings. Apply to the MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Hornby Road. 6804

TO BE LET—Two BUNGALOWS, Gundavli Road, Andheri. For full particulars apply to Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS and Co., P. B. 135, Bombay. 6819

TO LET—A large bungalow HARROW ON THE HILL, at Ootacamund for this season. For particulars apply to LAND MANAGER to Sir RATAN TATA, Navsari Building, Fort Bombay. 6836

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that PANCHAL MOTIRAM NARSIRAM RAJPURA, who was in my employ, has left the service on the 26th November, 1916, and has no connection with me whatsoever.
HARICHAND MANCHARAM TIJORIWALLA.
Harichand Mancharam's Office,
131, Gulalwadi, Bombay.
2nd February, 1917. 6896

NOTICE.

OLD PLANKS of the Surat Hope Bridge foot-path as well as the iron bolts by which they are fixed, will be sold by Public Auction for removal on 13th February, 1917. Intending bidders to be present on the Auction day at 9 a.m. at the Bridge.
(Sd.) M. T. ADALJA,
Executive Engineer,
6900 Surat and Broach District.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

PROTECTED WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para 3 B of the Warehouse By-laws it is hereby notified that C Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, is, until further notice, exclusively set apart for the storage of Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in original bales and cases and metals.
By order of the Trustees.
J. A. CHERRY,
Manager.
Bombay 1st February, 1917. 6899

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—Together or separately the following furnished Properties:—
ASHLEY HOUSE—Civil Lines, Poona consisting of a Bungalow lately renovated and extensive grounds of over 12 acres. Beautifully furnished with rich and rare carved blackwood furniture.
VILLA RACHEL.—Adjoining the above consisting of a ground floor and upper storeyed building furnished in modern style principally by Benjamin, and a garden of about 1½ acres.
GLEN OGLE—Mahableshwar, Fine Bungalow on Sassoon Road, Mahableshwar, with seven acres ground, fully furnished.
For particulars appply,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
6905 2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed RESIDENT SECRETARY of the ROYAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, as from 19th January, 1917, vice Mr. C. M. Ross resigned.
FRANK M. GARNETT,
Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.,
42/48, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 6774

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.
All charges must be paid before delivery.
Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.
JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
828 Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, JHABUA STATE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of causeways on the Anas and Garia Khal on the Jhabua Meghnagar Road. Estimated cost Rs. 32,000.
The contract documents as undermentioned can be seen during office hours, viz., from 12 noon to 4 p.m. at the Dewan's Office, Jhabua.
1. Drawings of the work (if any).
2. Specifications of the work (if any).
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various description of the work.
4. Conditions of contract.

Information regarding the contract and blank forms of tender, and schedule of prices may be obtained at the above time and place on payment of Rs. 10.
Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for construction of Causeways on Anas and Garia Khal" will be received by the Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India Manpur, C. I., up to 12 noon of 25th February, 1917, and will be opened on the 1st March, 1917, at 12 a.m., by the said officer before a committee consisting of the Political Agent, the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India Public Works Department and the Dewan, Jhabua State at Indore. A sum of Rs. 500 in currency notes only as earnest money is to accompany the tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his tender has been accepted, the contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India.
No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Political Agent and if this be done without authority the tender may be rejected.
The Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India reserves the right to reject all tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.
V. K. MULYE,
Dewan, Jhabua State.
Dated Jhabua, the 29th January, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned in the business of the manufacture and sale of Country and English Tallow, Mill Stores, etc., at Bombay and Ahmedabad under the style and name of Messrs. ALIMAHOMED VAJIRALLY and COMPANY has been dissolved as from Posh Vad 30 Samvat 1973 (the 23rd day of January, 1917.).
All outstandings due to and debts and liabilities owing by the said dissolved firm in Bombay will be respectively received and paid by the undersigned Alimahomed Virji; while all outstandings due to and debts and liabilities owing by the said dissolved firm in Ahmedabad will be respectively received and paid by the undersigned Runchordas Ambalal. All creditors of the said dissolved firm in Bombay are required within one month from the date hereof to submit their claims to the undersigned Ali Mahomed Virji at his pehdi in Bhendy Bazar Imamvada Road and similarly all creditors of the said dissolved Firm at Ahmedabad are required within one month from the date hereof to submit their claims to the undersigned Runchordas Ambalal at his pehdi in Kalupur Ahmedabad. After the expiry of a month from the date hereof no claim will be entertained.
Dated this 31st day of January, 1917.
VAJIRALLY BANDEALLY,
ALLIMAHOMED VIRJEE,
RUNCHORDAS AMBALAL.
6895

NOTICE,

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed forms for the supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores of Indian produce or manufacture including Cordages, Oils, Candles, Soaps, Cotton, Jute, Cloths, Broom, Brushes, Acids, Aluminium and Copper Utensils, Bricks, Lime, Paints, Paint Ingredients, Hair Belting, Leather, Pine Planks, Canes, Coir Mats, Pig Iron, Soondry Posts and Oars, Smithy Coal, Steel Angles, Tees, etc., for one year commencing from 1st April, 1917, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of 16th February, 1917.
It is to be distinctly understood that the undersigned shall not be bound to take the whole or any part of the quantities tendered and that no compensation will be paid if the need for full or partial fulfilment of the contract on the part of the undersigned does not arise.
Covers must be endorsed "Tender for Miscellaneous Marine Stores" and *sent through the Registered Post only* and be accompanied by earnest money of 2 per cent. of the total value of the Schedule but not less than Rs. 25 which must be *sent either in G. P. Notes or by Treasury Receipt*, otherwise they will not be received. No part of the security deposit against a current contract will be allowed to be hypothecated to form earnest money. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Forms of tender and schedule and all particulars are procurable at the office of the undersigned on payment of 8 annas only.
All correspondence should be addressed by designation and not by name.
E. J. C. HORDERN,
Captain, R. I. M.,
Captain Superintendent,
Kidderpore Dockyard.
6877

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAISHO MARU" having arrived from JAPAN, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 1st February, 1917.

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Sholapur Municipality, for the supply of about 1,000 tons of best Bengal coal of the Lodna or Bugdugi quality only up to 25th February, 1917.
Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes of the value and a sample of 1 cwt. in bags of each quality. The tender should be superscribed as "TENDER FOR COAL."
On the acceptance of a tender an agreement in writing to supply at the rate of not less than 6 wagons of coal each month, will have to be furnished by the supplier.
The Chairman will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.
VITHAL GANGARAM,
Chairman,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
30th January, 1917. 6875

NOTICE

MATHURADAS & CO.

WE have been appointed Chief Representatives of the Equitable Fire Office (Guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., Incorporated in England).

	£
Reserve Funds	3,466,344
Capital Paid up	264,125
Capital at Call	2,377,125
Security	6,107,594

We are prepared to grant the best conditions and the most favourable rates. Apply to
COLIN M. ROSS,
Managing Partner.
Canada Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay. 6886

PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi, at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917.
AGENDA.
1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1917-18.
2. To consider the question of limiting the number of Stand Members.
3. To discuss any other business brought forward.
(By Order)
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 1st February, 1917. 6898

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that POCHAJI NASSARWANJI KHAMBATTA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.
All persons having any claims or demand against the said property by way of Mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of land situate on the North side of the Club Road on the Agripada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of seven hundred and eleven square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by a service passage, on the East by Plot No. 6 of the Agripada Estate, on the South by Club Road aforesaid and on the West by plot No. 4 of the Agripada Estate, which said piece of land is shown as Plot No. 5, Agripada Estate and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands vested in the Board for the purposes and subject to the conditions in the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, mentioned and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward E No. 4107 (5) Street No. 5 and were formerly in the occupation of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and afterwards in the occupation of the Board and then in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jehanbux Rustomji Thanawalla and now in that of the Vendor.
WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 31st January, 1917. 6897

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMODER PREMJI, variously spelt as Damodar Premjee, Damoder Premjee, Damodar Premji, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the employ of Chaturbhooj Shivji, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
Bai DHANIBAI, widow of the said deceased, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed by a Judge's Order, dated 15th January, 1917, to apply for Letters of Administracion for the use and benefit of Haridas, Gordhundas, Manu and Govindji, minor sons of the said deceased, and limited to the period of minority of one of them ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI,
The 30th day of January, 1917. Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
6906

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ISMAILBHOY DATUBHOY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of 1st Pathan Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 175 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 771, 777 New No. 7940 Old Survey No. 1/374 and New Survey No. 5082 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage on the West by 1st Pathan Street aforesaid an the North by the property now or late of Hirabai widow of Devsey Nathoo and on the South by the property of Multani Mohun Maganlal which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7813 and Street Nos. 77 to 81 1st Pathan Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.
Dated this 31st day of January, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
812

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BYRAMJI PALLONJI ELAVIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure containing by admeasurement 577 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2127, New No. 9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 7385, together with the messuage, tenement or building known as Chawl No. A, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 1897 (2), Street No. 2A, all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Khetwadi Main Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East formerly by the property of Pirosha Pestonji Mistri but now of Saleh Mahomed Hassum, on the West by the other property of the said Vendor, on the North by the Khetwadi Main Road aforesaid and on the South by the property of Pirai Malooji Boreker and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.
Dated this 30th day of January, 1917.
SHROFF & DINSHA,
6838 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M.
A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO ARISTOCRATIC AND RICH GENTLEMEN TO BUY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.
SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.
Auction sale of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, English 12 lights Chandellier, French clock showing different times under dome, pianola, harmoniums, musical boxes, gold zenith and chronometer watches rich bohemian glassware, crockeryware and best platedware, etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 4th day of February, 1917 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Davar's Bungalow at Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well-known makers consisting of mahogonized dining table, strong made and handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, drawing room black wood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging presses, wardrobes, sideboard with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstand, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, teakwood single and double cots, pianola, harmoniums, musical boxes with bells and drums, etc., one very large self-acting organ with English and Indian tunes, English concertina and accordians, magic lantern, cinematograph, French revolving clock, showing different times under glass dome, gold zenith and chronometer watches, Tucker's 12 light chandelliers, 2 and 3 light organ lamps, very large hall mirrors in gold frames, vase lamps, picture-albums, low arm easy chairs, folding arm easy chairs, folding screen, rolled top office table, wall brackets, with fairy lamp, 12 light English chandelliers, rich Bohemian and China vases, glass boxes, mechanical table fan, China jars, wash-hand table, palm stands, chairs, matting, Durrie and Persian carpets, carpet rugs, ice-box with refrigerator, table ornaments, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware also one, rubber-tyred handsome steel wheel landeau, (specially made to order) etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 5th day of February 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundr articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
Furniture such as single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, new pattern corner cabinets, revolving book cases, glassware, etc.
AT 2 P.M.
1 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab Horse
Secondhand bicycles.
The property of a Hindu gentleman:—
1 handsome rubber-tyred landau.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE ETC
THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb., 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52 Medows Street very rich furniture including rich silk Tapestry and leather lined suites, single and double doors almyrahs glass and panel door cupboards dressing chest of drawers marble top tables dressing tables writing office and lady's tables verandah benches hat stands cane arm and armless office chairs cane and leather lined arm easychairs reclining and half back sofas velvet lined rocking chair book shelves paper and file rocks revolving book stands folding camp cot with poles Bedsteads tiled and plain teapoys book cases curzon chairs phonographs records glassware gentleman's cycle etc., etc.
By order of an office concerned.
79 Pieces, each 42 yards Black corduroi No. 1310, Manekji Petit Mill.
13 Pieces, each 24 yds. Black Corduroi No. 5000 Manekji Petit Mills.
Property of a private Gentleman:—
1 Gold watch by Robert Hall, repeating minutes, quarters and hours.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Farewell Performances.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the Eminent Stars:

HARRY CORSON CLARKE

and

MARGARET DALE OWEN

in the

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

To-Night ! A Feast of Laughter !

Saturday, Sunday & Monday

Bandman Comedy Co.'s New production

The record-breaking Strand Theatre Farce

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES"

Harry Corson Clarke in the role of "Jones" the part created by him in the original production and played with terrific success all over the English speaking world.

Harry Corson Clarke as "Jones"
Harry Corson Clarke as "Jones"
Harry Corson Clarke as "Jones"

HALF PRICE MATINEE

To-morrow at 6 p. m. sharp.

Tuesday, February, 6th

"LOST 24 HOURS."

Wednesday, February, 7th

Farewell Performance

"GRAND TRIPLE BILL"

and

NEW VAUDEVILLE.

Plan at Rose & Co. After 3 p.m. to-day Plan at the Theatre.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

has pleasure in presenting

MAN WITH A PUNCH IN A FILM WITH A PUNCH

BOMBARDIER "BILLY" WELLS

IN

KENT

THE FIGHTING MAN.

5 Reels—6000 Feet.

A production of remarkable qualities, containing a good story and a greater fight, from the Novel of the same name

BY GEORGE EDGAR.

Every one knows his boxing would be good, as he is easily the most graceful and accomplished heavy-weight boxer the country has ever produced. But it comes as a revelation to find that he is nearly equally as good in the role of film actor.

A story with a true British ring to it.

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY PRIZE SHOW at 5-15.

Usual half Rates.

No Advance.

Book your seats early by 'phone 1882.

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AT BOMBAY'S PICTURE HOUSE PAR EXCELLENCE

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Presents an all Pathe Programme

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.

Four Performances

MDLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
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MDLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA

The Famous Russian Dancer in a Great Ballet Drama

THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS
THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS

A 3 part Phota-Drama, 4,000 Feet Long.

This famous Russian Dancer needs, no introduction to Cinema lovers here, while playgoers doubtless saw her at the Palace Theatre, London, four years ago.

She is one of those rare persons who combine the skill of the dancer with the art of the actress.

Throughout the whole of one part of this picture she is the PREMIER DANSEUSE of a gorgeous Ballet while in the others she is the principal in a thrilling drama. The scenic effects in the play are remarkable.

THE PLAY IS

THRILLING. ROMANTIC. TOUCHING.

EMPIRE COMEDIES!

The latest Cinema Star Comedian

LONESOME LUKE
LONESOME LUKE

in further side-splitting absurdities.

No matter what you feel like

YOU MUST LAUGH AT LUKE !

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"ON THE VARDAR"

Extremely interesting pictures of actual War Films on the Salonika Front.

EMPIRE NOVELTIES

Pathe's latest Film Creation.

FLORENCE ROSE

AND HER

FASHION FILM

A film for ladies showing the very latest Fashions. Shown for the first time in India

Read, mark and inwardly digest only the pick of the

WORLD'S BEST PICTURES

which are shown at

THE EMPIRE

THE SUPER CINEMA.

WHO IS

SHE?

WHAT IS

SHE?

WHERE IS

SHE?

WATCH THIS PAGE.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD JUNCTION.

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ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE.

4,500 feet.

A most thrilling Rail road Drama

NEXT SATURDAY, 10TH FEB.

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A Super Serial of 45,000 feet

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

A SENSATIONAL SUCCESS.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

CREATING.

A PERFECT FURORE

at every performance

TWICE DAILY.

AT 5-30 AND 9-30

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" says:

We say at once that it is far better than the common run of circuses. in fact no better entertainment has in recent times been seen in Bombay.

"THE ADVOCATE OF INDIA" says:

The Royal Opera House was packed to the uttrrmost limits last night when Bostock's Royal Italian Circus opened its season in Bombay, and before the curtain rose there was an atmosphere of excited anticipation apparent. The arrangements were perfect as may have been expected when the most famous name in the whole Circus World was connected with them, and the curtain rose on a regulation-sized ring, every point of which could be seen by each person.

Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8 and Gallery Re. 1, and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.

PLAN AT ROSE AND CO.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCE.

THE BIGGEST BILL IN BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT !!!

EDWARDES THEATRE AT 10

GAIETY AT 6-30

PALACE OF VARIETIES

Owing to the numerous requests of the Gaiety Patrons

MISS ESSIE JENNINGS

IN NEW POPULAR SONGS.

MISS CHARLOTTA

The pretty Soubrette and Dancer.

C. MORRIS

Comedien and Dancer

MISS GEORGIE DEVOE

the funny girl

IN BRIGHT COMEDY

AND

STREAMS OF LAUGHTER.

To conclude with

MISS GEORGIE DEVOE

assisted by

C. MORRIS

in a short Absurdity or Skit

ON THE "BALCONY SCENE"

IN

"ROMEO-JULIET."

MISS GEORGIE DEVOE

as the

PALE ? ? ? but interesting Juliet.

ABOVE COLOSSAL VARIETIES

will be intercepted by

A THRILLING DRAMA

"THE THREE SHADOWS"

and a

BRILLIANT COMEDY.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY

EDWARDES THEATRE AT 6-30

GAIETY AT 10 P.M.

At Gaiety only Cinema at 7-30.

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Kalbadevi Tram Junction.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

PRIZE MATINEE AT 4-30 P. M.

2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT

6-30, and 8 p. m. (S. T.)

THIS WEEK

A very powerful and sensational drama.

"PURGED BY FIRE"

and other Keystone comic films.

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

Plan at the Hall.

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GRAND NEW PROGRAMME.

THIS WEEK'S STAR DRAMA

The YOUTH of FORTUNE

Exciting ! Thrilling ! ! Splendid ! ! !

Depicting the amazing incidents of the parents trying to catch hold of their boy for his money.

4 Shows Daily 4

At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)

To-day and to-morrow Matinee Prize Shows at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road.

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Special Tram arrangements at the last Show.

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To-morrow at 9-45 p. m.

A Complete and High Class Cinema Show "Second to None"

JACKIE SAUNDERS
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IN "THE GIRL WHO WON"

A delightful Film drama in 3 parts from the famous house of Pathe.

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The most Sympathetic Actress on the Screen.

Picturesque Algeria Beautiful Views of a little known Country.

From Charming Sentiment to Uproarious Comedy

"WIFFLES SERVANTS" "LUKE'S FATAL FLYVER"

The Great Comedian in another hopeless tangle.

Come and see the new screen comedy merchant to understand the above mysterious title.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(Septuagesima Sunday, 4th February, 1917.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion,—Choral—in E flat. Hymns—Lloyd 214, 271. Cost IV. 292. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Woodward in A. Hymns—282, 520, 82. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. P. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon, Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamitipura (S. P. G.) Foras Road—7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell, 7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nocholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock,—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon—Week days: 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradburr, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m. Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service In Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service, A cordial welcome to all.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—7 a.m.,

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Holy Communion after Evening Services.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Chuch; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff, 5 p.m., Sunday School and Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Chuch (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby. 9 a.m., Morning Service. Subject—"Rebekah: The comfort of Love"; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Subject—"Faithful unto Death." Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services: Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa, Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel. Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Coloba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Service. Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service, 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

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Called "YOUTH" Contains

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And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public.

Price per Bottle.

1 oz. Rs. 7, 2 ozs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.

RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.

Specially for Lost Manhood only.

20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.

V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,

Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi BAZAR), BOMBAY No. 9.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 2.

The depression has appeared over Gujarat which has caused increase of rain in north of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west Central Provinces, Mysore, Madras Deccan, North Madras coast and local in Central India west. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Gujarat Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Deesa and Akola one inch, Raipur, Amraoti, Seoni, Nagpur, Bangalore and Kurnool a half, Mysore and Bellary two inches, Kodaikanal one and a half. Depression will probably move to north-east and give widespread rainfall in north-west India.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Rajputana, the United Provinces and east Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Feb 1917

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29 867 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.3 ,,
Dew Point	68.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.747 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	71.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	104 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.00 ,,
Do. do. year	0.00 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd	0.05 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h m	ft in.	Feb.	h m	ft in
Fri	2	m 8 58	23 11	2	m 3 53	21 2
		10 27a	27 0		8 4a	18 0
Sat	3	m 9 56	24 6	3	m 4 33	20 5
		11 0a	27 7		9 50a	17 7
Sun	4	m 3 14	27 10	4	m 9 39	16 9
		4 14a	26 8		9 42a	20 4
Mon	5	m 10 35	25 2	5	m 5 4	19 8
		11 27a	28 0		4 27a	17 2
Tues	6	m 11 10	25 9	6	m 5 31	18 11
		11 57a	28 5		5 0a	16 10
Wed	7	m 11 43	26 4	7	m 5 56	18 4
					5 32a	16 7
Thur	8	m 0 16	28 7	8	m 6 21	17 9
		9 15a	26 8		6 3a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 2	(Friday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 2m.
,, 3	(Saturday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 33m.
,, 4	(Sunday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h 33m.
,, 5	(Monday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 34m.
,, 6	(Tuesday)	,, 7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 34m.
,, 7	(Wednesday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 35m.
,, 8	(Thursday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 35m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter 1917 Jan. 30th. 6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon 1917 Feb. 7th. 8h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter ,, ,, 15th. 7h. 28.2m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 2nd February, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north-western districts and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature has become normal; night temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and north Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and at Kotah and in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Gujarat and Central India West; Deesa has had 1.15in. and Neemuch 0.14in. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the western half of Kathiawar but in excess over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Hoshangabad has had 0.23in., Khandwa 0.22in., Akola 1.01in., Amraoti 0.50in., Nagpur 0.46in. and Raipur 0.52in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad; Aurangabad has had 0.33in. and Hyderabad 0.15in. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess except in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain unsettled in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and the unsettled weather over Gujarat and Kathiawar has developed into a depression. Under the combined influence of the depression and of the unsettled conditions there has been an increase in the area of precipitation. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and probably in south Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Gujarat, Central India West, north Hyderabad and south Malabar, while a few showers have occurred on the north Madras coast and in south-east Madras.

Local rain is likely in the central parts of the country and in Gujarat and Kathiawar and some showers in south Rajputana, the Deccan, the Konkan and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 2nd of February 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						3
Bushire	65.3	55.5	87	0.50	6.73	—0.837
Do. (1st Feb.)	70.4	51.5	77	0.15	6.23	—1.°0
Jask	74.4	59.0	85	..	3 67	1.235
Do. (st Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	78.1	65.9	72	..	2.38	0.3
Do. (st Feb)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.8	42.8	66	..	0.23	—0.
Rawalpindi	69 0	34.6	69	..	0.64	—3.5
Lahore	72 0	38.0	78	..	0.12	—1.430
Hissar	72.8	38.6	56	..	0.47	—.428
Ambala	72.7	39.1	74	..	0.34	—2.
Delhi	71.1	47.2	50	..	0.42	—1. 88
UNITED PROVINCES—						77
Agra	73.7	41.9	45	..	0.08	—0. 07
Mainpuri	71.8	44.2	60	..	0.53	—0. 34
Jhansi	74.4	48.8	82	..	1.01	—0. 71
Cawnpore	73 0	44.5	79	..	2.42	1.
Allahabad	74.2	47.4	55	..	0.73	—0.
						48
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						67
Jacobabad	77.3	42.4	78	..	0.05	—0. 85
Karachi	80 0	56.9	46	..	0.18	—0. 83
Ajmer	72.7	46.9	47	..	0	—0. 44
Jalpore	75.5	50.1	10	..	0.05	—0. 68
Kotah	79.0	52.3	67	..	0.10	—0.
Mount Abu	66.4	51.6	84	0.03	9.03	—0.
						29
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	60 5	32	..	0.53	0.°12
Dwarka	83.2	64.4	40	..	0	—0.41
Veraval	77.4	66.6	65	..	0	—0.°32
Rajkot	85.4	58.4	44	0.02	0.02	—0. °2
Bhavnagar Para	84.4	62.0	56	..	0	—0.°04
Surat	87.5	64.9	80	..	0	—0. 21
Ahmedabad	88.8	65.2	88	..	0	—0. 22
Deesa	86.8	60.0	94	1.15	1.15	0. 19
Neemuch	76.0	55.8	86	0.14	0.38	—0. 49
Indore	79 0	56.3	86	0.07	1.18	0.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.5	50.8	71	..	2.79	1.
Saugor	73.8	54.4	81	0.02	1 81	0.7
Hoshangabad	77.7	55.6	97	0.23	2.17	0.4
Khandwa	83.1	57.3	92	0.22	1.45	0.7
Akola	82.2	1.7	92	1.01	2.16	2. 1
Amraoti	81.2	60.8	86	0.50	0.95	—1.08
Nagpur	78.8	59.6	86	0.46	3.35	1.52
Chanda	81.1	63.2	82	..	0.76	—0.96
Raipur	73.2	59.5	87	0.52	2.08	2.
KONKAN—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	83.6	72.0	83	0.04	0.76	0.92
Ratnagiri	84.9	69.3	66	..	7.26	6 59
Mormugao	84.3	69.9	88	..	3.98	8.81
Karwar	87.9	68.2	91	..	8.47	6.55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.6	55.4	80	0.04	1.57	0.80
Ahmednagar	82.2	62.2	92	0.05	0.57	—0.41
Poona	86.1	62.3	82	..	1.91	0.84
Sholapur	81.1	65.2	87	0.06	8.37	6.89
Bijapur	81.0	65.6	80	..	9.47	8.27
Belgaum	83.9	63.8	96	..	10.67	8.76
Aurangabad	78.0	61.4	91	0.33	1.48	0.43
Nizamabad (Indur)	79 2	60.7	84	..	1.48	0.65
Hyderabad	70.8	60.6	86	0.15	2.59	1.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.7	71.5	80	..	4.75	1.40
Calicut	88.7	73.4	88	..	5.70	—0.57
Cochin	87.7	74.5	79	..	4.79	—3.78
Colombo	84.9	72.6	95	..	14.46	—7 05
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	72.1	66 7	98	0.10	11.90	4.76
Bellary	70.3	64.7	93	0.38	5.11	2.92
Cuddapah	79.6	67.0	91	0.38	4.8?	—1.15
Madras	84.9	4.4	82	..	18.46	—1.49
Bangalore	73.3	61 1	94	0.48	10.94	7.35
Coimbatore	74.6	66 5	90	0.69	7.00	2.04
Trichinopoly	83.2	73.2	88	..	3.27	—4.89
Negapatam	82.1	73 6	94	..	16.30	—12.18

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 2nd February 1917 was 30.049 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .019 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.

Mr. Banwarilal, B.A. LL.B., District Munsiff, Akbarpur, U.P. writes:—"Your reading has been found most accurate and quite wonderful."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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Treacher's Specialities.

Supari Tooth Paste
Anti-Cholera Mixture
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Iodized Sarsaparilla
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NO EXTRA COST OF SPIRIT.

This stove lights with ordinary lamp oil and dispenses the expense of spirit. Burns only one oil, gives blue flame of intense heat.

VERY USEFUL IN FAMILIES, HOTELS, ETC.

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,, ,, Silent .. ,, 14

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Sanitary and Constructional Engineers,

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SHIP CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS;

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,, Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester .. Frost Positive Meters.
,, Robert Maclaren & Co., Glasgow .. .. C. I. Pipes and Fittings.
,, Shaw Glasgow, Ltd., Glasgow .. .. .. Do.
,, A. & P. Steven, Glasgow .. .. .. Electric Lifts.
,, W. H. Baxter, Ltd., Leeds .. .. Stone Crushing Machines, etc.
,, Scott Bros., Ltd., Halifax .. .. .. Lathes, Drills, Punching & Shaping Machines, etc.
,, William Wilson & Co., Glasgow .. .. .. Lancashire Boilers.
,, Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock .. .. Sluice Valves.
,, J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse .. .. Stand Post & Hydrants.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

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FREE FROM QUININE

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MALARIA AND ALLIED FEVERS

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.

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For East Bengal men

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Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 3 for six months in advance, Published from Dacca.

Free samples.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" " " of East Indian	100
" " Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans	11.03
Egyptian F. G. F.	21.20
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 15.62 / May 15.85
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 15.10 / May 15.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 31st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
January	10.66	
Jan.-Feb.	10.60	+3
Feb.-Mar.	10.58	
Mar.-Apl.	10.59	
Apl.-May	10.55	
May-June	10.55	
June-July	10.50	
July-Aug.	10.46	
Aug.-Sept.	10.24	+2
Sept.-Oct.	10.00	
Oct.-Nov.	9.87	
Nov.-Dec.	9.80	
Dec.-Jan.	9.76	
Jan.-Feb.	9.78	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

Months	To-day's closing price.
February	10.15—46
Feb.-March	10.14—45
March-April	10.15—45
April-May	10.10
May-June	10.10 —49
June-July	10.05
July-Aug.	10.08—42
Aug-Sept	9.80—48
Sept.-Oct.	9.57—48
Oct.-Nov.	9.45—47
Nov.-Dec	9.38—47
Dec.-Jan.	9.35—46
Jan.-Feb.	9.32—46

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	19.20—10
May	18.25—15
July	18.00—10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st

M. G. Bengal Good	7.92
" " Fully Good	8.10
" " Fine	8.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.67
" " Fully Good	8.85
" " Fine	9.19
" Broach Good	10.19
" " Fully Good	10.37
" " Fine	10.56
" Scinde Good	7.92
" " Fully Good	8.10
" " Fine	8.35

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 31st.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 120,00,000:—

Rs.				Rs.
30,000 were allotted to Calcutta				79,000
49,000 " " to Bombay				
" " " to Madras				
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32			
" Bombay	Calcutta	65%	above	that rate
Min. Rate Received	Bombay			in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.				Rs.
51,55,000 were allotted to Calcutta				98,32,000
38,01,000 " " to Bombay				
8,76,000 " " to Madras				
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32			
" Bombay	Calcutta	65%	above	that rate
Min Rate Received	Bombay			in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.				Rs.
5,22,000 were allotted to Calcutta				20,89,000
11,71,000 " " to Bombay				
3,96,000 " " to Madras				
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/4.			
" Bombay	Calcutta	65%	above	that rate
Min. Rate Received	Bombay			in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Rs.

—K H KABBUR & Co.—

56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.

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EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for all sorts of eye diseases. It cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm, no hard and fast rules, no difficulty in its use. It is absolutely safe; highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P. O., Dept. B 2, Bengal.

Public Sale			120,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week			120,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Futures at New York March	17.47+8
" May	17.66+16
Spot Cotton at New York	17.55+20
" " New Orleans	17.19+19
Futures at New Orleans March	17.13+28
" " May	17.24+25

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	37 5/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 5% per cent since 18th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4¾
Consols 2½%	51¾+¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Quiet Nominal	49½ No change.
Indian Stock 3½% sterling Loan	63½ No change.
Government Securities 3%	54¾—½.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 No change

London, Feb. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	37 5/16 No change

SHEEP SKINS.

London, Jan. 31st.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day steady with a fair demand 6,55,000 B/Sold.

Madras Prime	27d to 33d	lower.
" Medium	30d to 35d	
" Ordinary	36d to 42d	
Bombay Good	24d to 30d	
" Ordinary	18d to 24d	

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 31st.

3½% 1925—1928	85¾ No change.
4½% 1925—1945	99¾ +¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 31st.

WHEAT.

South Australian. Afloat	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	69/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	90/9
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Quoted Jan.-Feb. Sellers	87
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers	93/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Paid	101/3
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb, Not offered	103

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£139½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£134
Copper Braziers	
Yellow Metal	
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.		22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.		22/9
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.		22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.		24/9
Do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.		25
Do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.		25/1

Tone:—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine Hard Cure Feb. Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June. Paid sellers	2/11½

THE MAILS.

London, Jan. 31st.

The Bombay Mails have been delivered here to-day.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Jan. 31st.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	57
" Mutton	58
General Tone of Tallow Auction Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

A break in American market caused an immediate decline in the local market.

The lowest prices the market touched was Rs. 370 and recovered to Rs. 380.

At Cloaba again market opened weak at Rs. 375 for M. G. Good Broach.

A large business was done in M. G. Broach Houses being the sellers.

M. G. Broach Rs. 375 April.
F. G. Bengal Rs. 27, March..
F. K/Akola Rs. 365, March.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 2nd February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	298	290	280	—Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	309	297	284	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Sclade-Punjab (M.G.)	295	288	278	—Ready
	307	297	285	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	360	335	—Ready
	—	360	330	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M.G.) (G S.)	—	—	343	—Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	365	—Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair -Staple)	—	358	343	—Ready
	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg.	—	363	348	—Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	—	368	350	— 1/25th Mar. 17
	—	—	—	—
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	—	358	343	—Ready
	—	363	345	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum	—	370	355	—Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	—	366	348	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	372	357	—Ready
	—	368	350	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Nagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)	—	375	360	—Ready
	—	372	354	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	375	360	—Ready
	—	372	354	— 1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	—	393	—	— 1/25thMar. 17
	—	389	—	379 Ap. 1917
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	380	360	—Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	368	348	—Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	345	335	—Ready
	—	344	334	— Mar. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	400 April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	400 April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	397 May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	387 May.-June 1917
	—	—	—	—
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	408 April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	408 April-May 1917
	—	—	—	—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Feb. 2nd—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 6 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 6 0
" Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 10 0	10 0 0
" Thin	9 4 0	9 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	48 0 0	9 10 0
" Gujar 75-25	46 0 0	9 4 0
" Black	40 0 0	8 0 0
" Gujar 50-50	44 0 0	9 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	32 0 0	5 0 0
Arandia	40 0 0	— —

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April-May	6 4 6
Linseed, May	10 4 6
Linseed Sept.	10 12 6

PIECE-GOODS.

A slack market has been experienced during the past week, the demand in all quarters having fallen flat. The waiting policy adopted by buyers has been pronounced and increased nervousness has shown itself as to the future level of values. It will probably be some time before confidence on the part of operators can be restored. The ultimate consumers of piece-goods are not buying freely as before, but are sharply curtailing their purchases, as the prices charged them by retailers reflect the new high level of values, the old stocks with the latter, bought at cheaper rates, having approached exhaustion. The retailer, having paid much above the average of recent years, has no recourse but to pass the added cost on to his customers. The customers, however, cannot meet the larger demand upon their purses. The additions to the cost of living must needs be attended to, before anything extra can be spared for clothing, and naturally everyone, whether he wills or not, is forced to practise economy. The consumption of goods has thereby diminished and purchases will be deferred until consumers can buy at reasonable prices. Besides this the plague in Nagpur and other places is acting as a check to buying. At the present time marriage festivities among the Hindoos are in full swing, but in spite of this the demand for cloth has not been equal to the occasion. Rupee rates for most of the standard cloths are easier, and it is feared that the prices will go down still further, till the weak holders, who had bought on speculation, get rid of their goods. The Manchester market has remained firm and the quotations are quite prohibitive of business. Engagements of manufacturers are very irregular, and prices are based more on the condition of order lists than on the cost of production. Makers are struggling with various difficulties; the shortage of flour is affecting the sizing question, there is the trouble with the weavers who want to decide what shall be woven, and the deficiency of railway conveyance is hindering the movement of goods. Added to this, there is a constant combing going on of operatives for military purposes. Since the war, bleaching rates have gone up by 35 per cent. and the war risk insurance is now two guineas per cent. All these prices make business still more difficult to place, and a distinct pause in buying has undoubtedly come round.

GREYS.

There has been no activity noticeable in Grey goods. Red End standard Grey Shirtings have further declined by one anna per piece, as middlemen have been anxious to sell. Grey Jaconets are also easier and some lots have changed hands at lower rates. A fair lot of "Musjid" Drills was offered for sale in the bazaar by a dealer at Rs. 8-12 per piece, but buyers could be found only for a small quantity. Pepperell Drills also show a reduction of four annas per piece owing to poor inquiry. Grey Dhooties are quiet and sellers are offering concessions to buyers in order to effect sales, although quotations from Manchester are pretty stiff and very distant delivery time is required. Grey Madapolams are out of stock and low quality narrow width Shirtings are going instead. Fresh business in these is not possible, as makers are unwilling to work such poor cloths and are consequently quoting prohibitive rates.

WHITES.

An easier tendency has prevailed in White goods and a falling off has occurred in the offtake. Rupee rates have declined for most of the standard cloths. A small lot of 55 inches White Mulls, which was originally sold at Rs. 6-4 per piece, has changed hands at Rs. 5-4, which shows a decline of one rupee per piece. 40 inches by 18 yards Mulls are very much depressed. A lot of 26 in. by 18 yds., 16 by 13 to 16 by 15, Nainsooks has been offered for sale at Rs. 2-10 per piece without finding buyers. White Shirtings are not saleable even at a reduction of four annas per piece on present rates. Many dealers are of the opinion that bottom prices have not yet been reached and expect a further decline in the rates of White goods, on account of the absence of demand, and owing to forced sales made by needy sellers.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Farl"No. 2000	39×37¼/8	..	7 10 0
" " 100000	45×37¼/8	..	9 0 0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×38	..	10 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1566	33×37/37½	..	..
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	39×38½	..	10 8 0
" "BBB"	28×38½	..	12 8 0
Grey Jaconets—			
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	—	5 0 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	23×40	..	15 8 0
Ralli's 'Musjid,' No. 425	26×40	..	8 12 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	14 6 0
H. B. T. C. 40000"	36×40	..	17 4 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18	..	3 0 0
" No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	4 6 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888.	28×18	..	3 3 0
" 50000	34×18	..	3 15 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	4 10 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	26×18	..	2 12 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600	41", 46", 51"×19		5 10 0
" No. 6000	36×19	..	6 6 0
" " 88	58×20	—	5 4 0
" " 818	39×20	—	5 8 0
Ritchie's No 975	50×18	—	5 6 0
" " 66999	40×18	—	4 2 0
" " 1160	27×18	—	3 0 0
Fleming's No. 8080	"	—	2 14 0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

There has been no activity in the Yarn market and rupee rates remain nominally steady. The absence of demand is more pronounced and deliveries have not been satisfactory. Up-country buyers are holding aloof at present and speculators are out of the market. Had it not been for the firm position of the suppliers, local rates would have declined a good deal. Fresh forward business is at a standstill as the disparity in prices is too great to be bridged over.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

WATER TWIST GREY—	Rs. a. p
30s. "Queen" Ticket Per lb.	— 1 0
30s. Ordinary qualities	— 1 1 0
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket	— 1 4 0
40s. Ordinary qualities	— 1 3 0

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet as London is unchanged and as China exchanges are lower.

English, Bar Gold. Nom. 26.
Shield Sovreign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-Duty 92-4.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-Duty 92-8.
Silver 2 Sett. Ex-Duty 92-11.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank D/Drafts 1/4 9/32.

3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
3 Months' Sight Francs 19½/8.
30 days sight Hongkong 168½.
30 days sight Shanghai 261½.
60 days sight Japan. 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 71.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 86.

SHARES.

The market for Cotton Mill shares for March settlement was quite steady and a fair amount of business was put through. Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,475/1,490, Madhawji from 1,550 to 1,560 Nagpurs from 2,225, Fazulbhoys from 615 to 630, Indore Malwas from 355 to 365, Pearls from 459 to 465, Crescents from 201/4 to 208/12 Currimbhoys from 307½ to 320. Indian Bleaching from 262/8 to 272/8.

Simplexes were in demand at 665.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were steady at 240 ex-right and def. were in demand at 980. Katni ord. were quoted at 285 and def. at 80 and were steady thereat.

Shivrajpurs were placed at 45 and Central India Mining at 50.

Alcocks were placed between 1,040 to 1,080 and closed steady at 1,065.

Bombay Tramways were steady at 325.

The tone of the market was steady with an improving tendency.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

We have to report a steady market throughout the week with good demand and prices for ready sugars are one to two annas per cwt. higher than last week. S.S. Pundit has brought 26,000 bags Java sugar which completes December shipment. Small quantity changed hands amongst dealers and speculators in White Java December shipment at 24s. 4d. to 24s. F. B. Harbour.

It is reported that Government has bought 10,000 tons. White and 6,000 tons Brown Java old crop. Java market is steady with nominal quotation for White Java 25s. 3d. F. B. Harbour for February, March shipment. Owing to large stocks and unsettled state of market dealers do not care to buy any forward sugar. There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 20-0-0 equal to 24s. F. B. Harbour stocks 250,000 bags.

16/18 Rs. 18-4-0 equal to 21s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 75,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 18-14-0 equal to 22s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 19-8-0 to 19s. 12d. F. B. Harbour stocks 80,000 bags.

Arrivals: —

S.S. Pandit with 26,000 bags Java Sugar.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 31st Jan 1917, as compared with the statement of 31st Jan 1916.

LIABILITIES.

	31st Jan. 1916. Rs.	31st Jan. 1917. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lakhs		
" Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,60,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	52,11,000	1,35,37,000
Sundries	81,000	1,36,000
Total Rs.	68,92,000	153,33,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	26,75,000	47,66,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	17,90,000	55,00,000
Bills Discounted	2,17,000	7,40,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	1,19,000	1,07,000
Sundries	67,000	3,22,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	21,24,000	38,98 000
Total Rs.	68,92,000	153,33,000

INDIA'S SERVICES IN THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A month has passed since I demanded from Mr. M. de P. Webb, an unconditional withdrawal of his statement, "India has practically given no help in this war"; but Mr. Webb has so far failed to do so. May I reiterate my previous contentions?

(1) India has paid 400 million rupees during this war for the maintenance of Indian armies in the fields.

(2) India has supplied 500,000 of her best manhood during this war, and they have fought and bled and given their lives, many of them, for the Empire.

(3) India has supplied hundreds of tons of wheat to the British people and the armies fighting in the fields of war, at a cheap rate.

(4) India has supplied her whole stock of munitions, at a very critical time, when it was most urgently wanted.

In justice and fairness to India, Mr. Webb should acknowledge all this help, and accordingly withdraw his statement.

May I further remind him that India has spent £100,000,000 or 1,500,000,000 rupees for the upkeep and maintenance of British (white) armies in England as well as in India, during the last 10 years and out of that contribution, to which neither England nor any of the Colonies have contributed a penny, the Government must have got about 200,000 trained British soldiers and officers, under 35 years of age.—Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Bombay, Feb. 1st.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

At the share market to-day coals were not in much request and changed hands to a limited extent only with prices for the most part unchanged. Jute shares opened steadier with slightly more business passing. In other direction there was no feature of special interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 16; Bhalgora 40; Burra Dhemo 12-12; Central Kurkend 38, 38-4; Imperial 12; Lakurka 39-12, 40-4; Parasea 5, 5-4; Samla Kendra 19; Sutikdih 14-4; Sodeeh 2-8; Sowardih 14-2, 14-6; Teetulmuri 16-12, 17.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 230; Barnagore (ord) 128, 127, 125; Clive (ord) 159, 160-8, 161; Dalhousie (ord) 308 x.d.; Fort William (ord) 204; Kamarhatty (ord) 408, 410, 415, 407 c.d.; Kelvin (pref) 118 x.d.; Lawrence (ord) 300 x.d.; Lawrence (pref) 118 x.d.; Northbrook (ord) 34-12 x.d.; Standard (ord) 380 x.d.; Union (ord) x.d.

Tea:—Choonabutti (pref) 108, 109; Phoenix 56.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 72 to Rs. 72-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 72-12 to Rs. 73.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nott to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18%	320
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	335
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8%	74
Bank of Bombay	500	..	15%	1,485
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,675
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	82
Bank of Madras	500	do.	14%	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	5%	28
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 50	50	..	6%	33
Standard Bk. (O 50 / P 50)	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	30
	100	do.	Nil.	35
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	£20	Oct.-April	15%	£60
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£20	March	5%	£4
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A	25	—	10%	£28
12½ B	25	—	10%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	35%	£80
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	800
Bihmani Cottonmill	100	—	8	295
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	—	290
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	25	905
Bombay United	250	..	20	725
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	314
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	90	2,420
Central India P	500	May-Nov.	5%	437½ X.D.
Cifna	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	850
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	55	1,260
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 60	525
Crescent	100	April	8	2082
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	820
David	250	do.	15	505
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	10	115
Emperor Edward	500	..	25	650
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	625
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,200
Globe	100	..	Nil.	90 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	525
Hyderabad	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	270
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	20	850
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	365
Jamshed Manufg	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	295
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	25	980
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	1,025
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	40	1,830
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	30	700
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,300
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	50	1,365
Mauras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Manockjee Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	1,450
Meyer Sassoon	150	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	40	2,300
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	530 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	155
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	850
Pearl	250	..	10	435
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	165
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.	340
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,200
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	Rs. 50	..	Nil.	98
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	670
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	40	1,480
Sun	125	May-Nov.	6	45
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	270
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,725
Tata Mill (O. 500 / P. 500)	500	400	..	525
	500	400	6½	370
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,460
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (O. 500 / P. 500)	500	..	25	400
	500	..	7½	680
Western India	1,000	..	25	875 X.D.
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	8%	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	108
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	8%	136
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	7%	615
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par 560
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	4½	102
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	86
Guzerat Railway	100	Jan.-June	5%	96
Hoshangabad Itarsi Rly. Rs. 100	100	do.	4%	112
Mandra Bhon Rly Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	84
Pachora Jamner Rly. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	85
Sara Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 100	100	May-Nov.	4%	95
Sialkot Narowal Rly Rs. 75	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	104
*Sind Light Rly.	100	July-Dec.	7%	145
Tapti Valley Rly.	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	545
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	5%	108

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	May.	250	850
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	6	100
Bellary Press	275	..	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	145
Fox	475	Nov.	20	800
Godavery Valley	100	..	6	120
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	800
Hindustan P. & M.	250	..	..	140
Hingoles	100	Sept.	6	45
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	6½	140
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7½	645
Kurrachee Press	500	Jan.	8%	500
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	335
Mahmudpura Cta.	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	237½
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	40	1,000
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	50	735
New Benar	500	Oct.	25	480
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	285
Volkart U.P.Co., Ltd.	500	Sept.	30	500
Yeraiwan, G.P.	150	..	..	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50	1,065
All-India U. Co. Rs. 20	100	August.	Rs. 1	4
Bamankua	5	..	Rs. 2	7
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	92
Badham Pile	70	June	8	X-D 96
Baroda Tram Co.	100	..	Nil.	45
Brick and Tile	80	..	..	100
Bri. Burma Pat	6	Mar.-Oct.	5½	5
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15H.T.	1,015
B. Electric Sup. (P and T. Co. Ltd. (O	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	175
	£10	..	7%	325
	40	..	R

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 26th of Amardad, 1286.
Hindu: 12th of Magh Sud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 10th of Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Sunrise: 7-13; Sunset 6-33.
Phases of the Moon, Full Moon, Feb. 7.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mahaluxmi Races. First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.

Preliminary meeting of the Accountant-Students' Society of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics at the College Premises, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.).

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co., in "What Happened to Jones."

SUNDAY, 4th instant.

Lecture on "The Layman's Opportunity" by the Rev. Fr. Goodier S. J., under the auspices of the Mazagon Institute at the de Souza School Hall, Byculla, at 11 a.m., the Archbishop-bishop of Damaun presiding.

Excelsior Theatre 6 p.m., Bandman Comedy Co., Matinee "of What Happened to Jones."

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45, "Macbeth" at 6-30

Empire Cinema: "Macbeth" 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

1ST. BOMBAY TROOP BADEN] POWELL BOYS COUTS.

Feb. 1.

Orders for the week ending February 10th, 1917:—

Wednesday, February 7th:—Compulsory plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in Camping, and 2nd Class Tests. Cube—Tenderfoot Instruction.

Saturday, February 10th:—Full uniform compulsory parade in marching order. Blue shorts. Staves to be carried. No leave will be granted except on "Medical Certificate."

Patrol Leaders:—Will please report full strength of their respective patrols to the A.S.M. giving possible number for attendance on Saturday, 10th instant.

Marching Order:—Water bottles, havre-sacks, life lines, knives, flags, etc.

ALFRED G. FOOX.
A.S.M. in charge 1st Bombay Troop.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Feb. 3.

The Range at Sata Cruz is available for Class Firing this week end. Train laves Church Gate this afternoon 3-3 p.m., Sunday morning, 7-15 a.m. Members who have not completed their Class Firing are requested to do so this week end.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—Salsette Detachment.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade on Tuesday next the 6th instant. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, Rifles, swords and Bandoliers.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday next, the 7th instant.

Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki Shirts, Rifles, Swords and Bandoliers.

Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School on Friday the 9th instant, at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order Khaki Shirts. Rifles. Swords and Bandoliers.

Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Officers and men will be held under Major Wallis (I. A.) at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the ensuing week at 6-15 p.m.

Sunday Parade.—The series of weekly Reconnaissance at Santa Cruz will be continued on Sunday next, the 4th instant. Members who intend to dine in Camp on Saturday night are asked to advise the Camp Butler.

Memebers who are unable to get out oernight, should join by the 6-35 train from Church Gate

E. PEARSON, 2/Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Feb. 2.

108. Parades.—Instructional drills will be held at Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesdays until further orders at 5-30 p.m.

"B" Company will parade at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m., on Wednesday February, 7th for Physical training. Dress, Running kit.

109. Range.—The Rifle range is open for Class firing on Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th February at 7-30 a.m.

110. Rifle meeting.—The Annual Rifle meeting will be held at Poona from 10th to 17th February 1917.

Practice for Rifle meeting will take place on the Rifle range on Wednesday and Thursday 7th and 8th instant at 7-30 a.m. The Rifle range will be closed on Friday 9th instant. Matches will be fired on the following dates:—

Saturday 10th February Matches I and XIII.
Monday 12th February Matches III and X.
Tuesday 13th February Matches IV and V.
Wednesday 14th February Matches VI and II.
Thursday 15th February Matches VII.
Friday 16th February Matches VIII.
Saturday 17th February Matches IX.

111. Miniature range.—Monday 5th Feb. Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m.

112. Revolver Camp.—Saturday 3rd Feb. Officers Revolver competition at 8 a.m.

113. Increase.—No. 4186 Cadet G. Macfarlane having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Company.

114. Decrease.—The undermentioned having left the station are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 4351 Cadet B. K. Barucha, 4379 Cadet J. C. Darruwalla "L" Company.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-30.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Syud Hossain will deliver a public lecture on "Some Aspects of Social Evolution in India" this evening at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. Sir Stanley Reed will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-law will deliver a lecture on "Citizenship" to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., in the Union Hall, Chowpati (near Wilson College.)" Mr. M. R. Jayakar Bar-at-law, will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were one attack and two deaths from plague on Thursday, Mandvi reporting one attack and one death and the Maratta Hospital one death. The total mortality from all causes, was 97 against 70 on the the corresponding day of last year and 62 on that of 1915.

HOME RULE SERIES

The tenth lecture of this series will be delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, on "Swarajya" in Gujarati under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues to-morrow at 6 p.m. (B. T.), at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY STUDY CLASS.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will expound in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72 Apollo Street Fort) this evening at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), the subject being "Goldsmith's Traveller" and on Sunday at 10 a.m. on Wordsworth's "Prelude." The classes are open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

THE WILSON HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION.

The second annual social gathering of the Union will be held this evening at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Wilson High School Hall. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., will deliver an address and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., will preside on the occasion.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League, a public lecture in English will be delivered on Monday the 5th instant at 6-15 p.m. in the hall of the League. (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort) by Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal on "Brotherhood." Dr. J. K. Daji will preside. The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees in Bombay a public meeting of Gujarati Depressed Classes will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.), near Kuchra Siding at Mahalaxmi to consider the proposal of making primary eduction in the city of Bombay free and compulsory. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., will preside.

KILLED BY A MOTOR CAR.

Darabshah Khursetji Commissariatwalla, aged seven years was injured by motor car No. 2722 belonging to Dr. M. T. Anklesaria, on Thursday. While the car was approaching Gola Lane along Bora Musjid Lane, some boys were racing on the road and the deceased was knocked down by the left mudguard. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital he having a contused wound on the right side of the head.

A CASE OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital on the body of a carpenter, Sakha Jeena, a packer in the Government Stationery Department, in the Town Hall The deceased who was in the habit of sleeping on paper bales in the godown of the Town Hall, was found lying between some bales and the wall. He was unconscious, and he died in the hospital where his skull was ound to be fracture. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior Sunday Class of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will meet to-morrow in the Prarthana Mandir Hall at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Prof. C. J. Sisson will give his second discourse on the works of G. K. Chesterton. The Junior Class will meet at the same time at the Headquarters when Mr. K. J. Dubash will expound Goldsmith's "The Traveller." The class are open to the public.

ALLEGED STABBING BY A HUSBAND.

Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Gangabai a Hindu woman, aged 22, who it was alleged was stabbed by her husband, Rama Omiaji on the 25th January and died on Thursday evening. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. Dr. Bard the House Surgeon of J. J. Hospital, stated that death was due to septic pleuresy from a wound on the back. The jury returned a verdict of death from pleurisy resulting from wounds inflicted with a knife by Rama Omiaji.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

In prize essay scheme no XII. open to Europeans and Anglo-Indians only, Miss L. Barclay, Lady Hardinge War Hospital, and Mr. Frank Knox Rodrigues Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar have been declared winners thesubject being "Horrors of Cruel Sports." In scheme No. XIV., open to all-India medical students, Mr. Ramdas Pal, of King Edward Medical College, Lahore, and Mr. Joseph Faria, Grant Medical College, Bombay, have been declared winners, the subject being "Vegetarian Diet as a means of promoting health and social amelioration."

INDENTURED LABOUR.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PROTEST IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), on Friday, the 9th February, to protest against the proposed continuance of the system of indentured labour in Fiji and some of the other colonies; and to demand its early abolition. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. Chairman of the Association, will preside.

CHUNG LING SOO.

FAMOUS CONJUROR IN BOMBAY.

Chung Ling Soo, the marvellous Chinese conjuror, who will appear at the Excelsior Theatre next Saturday, arrived in Bombay, yesterday.

Chung Ling Soo comes with a world-wide reputation, and those who have seen his performance pronounce it the most bewildering and amazing ever witnessed on the variety stage. Chung Ling Soo has, needless to say, visited all the leading Empires and variety hal's throughout the world. A magician of the first flight, he has only attained his present position in the variety world by unceasing study and practice. For many

years he was retained by the Dowager Empress of China as her chief magician, and was created a Mandarin of the first button. He finally came to England, and his instant success induced him to remain. Chung Ling Soo will present precisely the same performance as given by him at the London Hippodrome. Such items as converting a young lady into an orange tree laden with fruit, which is cut and distributed amongst the audience, producing hot coffee and milk from sawdust, turning himself into a miniature volcano, catching bullets which have been previously marked by members of the audience, loaded into rifles and fired at him under the inspection of a committee formed of leading residents of the town. All of these are only a few of the many amazing items he will present. When it is mentioned that his act alone occupies the stage for some 40 minutes, amidst the most gorgeous Oriental splendour, some faint idea may be gathered of the treat which is offered.

Chung Ling Soo will be supported by a colossal company of London star artistes.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

The Great Eastern Cinema opened their new week on Thursday with another powerful and interesting drama"Purged by Fire" and other Comic Films. Packed houses are the sign of success they are achieving by shewing social dramas, week by week. This week's drama seems to excel all the past ones. It vividly shows rustic life and sentiments and how the honest love of a stranger to a village girl makes him a rude intruder in the eyes of the village people. It depicts wonderfully the story leading up to the generous action of Anthony urged by fire, in giving away his beloved girl to the man she loves.

BOMBARDIER WELLS AT THE NEW ALEXANDRA.

It is always interesting to find a combination of talents in one man. Bombardier "Billy" Wells has been noted for many years as one of our best exponents of the "Noble" art and, he is also undoubtedly an efficient actor, and in the interesting Tiger production "Kent, The Fighting Man" to be shown from this evening at the New Alexandra, the spectator might get the impression that the art in which he had been specially trained was that of representing a romantic hero for the photo plays, so easily and unaffectedly does he fit into the role. No more popular hero than Bombardier Wells has ever stepped into the British fighting ring. Tall, handsome, with a face absolutely devoid of any pugilistic effects, Wells has captivated by his personal charm, everyone who knows anything of the of self-defence. His work in the ring is always so uncertain, that even when he is most natural, the suspense which attaches to his ringcraft has invariably something of the dramatic about it. The chief attraction in ths great British film "Kent, The Fighting Man," is, of course, Kent, but the strong moral lessons conveyed by the end of the villain and the danger of visiting gambling hells should also be impressive. The play is human and real throughout. The story, which in broad outlines is quite conventional, arouses the interest from the very start and keeps it up to the end by exceptionally good acting. It is chiefly in this naturalness of acting and convincing characterisation (in addition to a well constructed and possible plot) that "Kent, The Fighting Man" is a good deal above ordinary melodrama. There are several interesting and instructive boxing scenes, and the fight at the end between Kent and Batten (Wells and Fred Drummond) is really great, it is sure to be a big draw, and the fight is only the fitting conclusion to a very interesting story, well produced and acted.

THE BOMBAY COeOPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the above Association will be held on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Improvement Trust Office, when Mr. J. P. Orr will read a paper on "The direct action that has hitherto been taken for the housing of the working classes in Bombay."

ROYAL NAVAL FUND.

We are asked to state that the Entertainment at the Empire Theatre on Monday next in aid of the Royal Naval fund will be repeated, by special request, on Tuesday, the 6th instant.

RACING NOTES.

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

(To start at 3-15.)

Wellington Plate. (6 furlongs) good judges appear to think that the R. R. S. couple, Patrick and Magyar, can run first and second and although preference is given to the former because of his purely sprinting abilities, it does not follow that the Cup horse, who is also brilliant at shorter journeys will not beat the other at his own game. Sunfire has been amiss for some time and is not likely to be quite himself as yet and Polish we know is not by any means at her best but Forward III is in fine fettle and, with Huxley up, is the one we are inclined to pick as the absolute winner. Miss Rollestone may squeeze into a place and should pay a good dividend if she does.

The Alexandra Park Plate (1 mile and a quarter).—Gibberish, Huxley the rider, is everywhere talked about as almost a certainty, but Philanthropist and Ute should render a good account of themselves and Spenser who was looking so poor at Poona, is in very different fettle just now.

The Newbury Plate (1 mile).—We like the two bottom weights, Mossy and Airman and Adelaide II (Bowley up) is talked of as likely to place. Cyanite is coming on well, but a horse whose condition in the paddock it will be well worth while watching is Athlete. His track form is good enough to win and if he looks like being in the right mood, he will be exceedingly dangerous to those who have backed anything else in the race to beat him with A. Templeman all there to see him through the performance.

The Aleppo Plate. (5 furlongs). An exceedingly open event Hurchan (Bowley), Defender Tenebreuse (Pullin) Engine all well in the running, Dhaidan not out of it.

The Varsova Plate. (1 mile) Investment will of course receive a great deal of attention from backers and must be thereabouts; also Collingwood and Gazal. Welcome is likely to return a good price if the wins and this he may very well do. Tajilmulook ran disappointingly when last started but may atone for this to-day.

The Mosul Plate (Division I) Launceston should win with Natal in the near vicinity. Bhookhri and Full House should also be thereabouts and High Class has put up a real good gallop.

The Mosul Plate (Division II) Four Aces is of course an open-book certainty, Staring and Adil for places.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—A copy of the letter from "Medicus" on Smallpox and Vaccination which appeared in one of your issues in December, 1916, has just reached me. Permit me to say that the mere assertion of the writer that he has seen several epidemics of smallpox is not sufficient. If he desires to help on the controversy he must give chapter and verse for his statements. Let him tell us where the epidemics occurred and whether accurate statistics were collected both before and during the outbreaks, and then we shall know where we are. English anti-vaccinists have had too much experience of "cooked" statistics to accept the bare word of any upholder of vaccination, however honourable he may be. "Prejudice which sees what it pleases never sees what is plain." This is more the case with medical men than with any other profession. The average doctor is always ready with some excuse when vaccination is proved to have failed in preventing or mitigating smallpox. Either the operation was performed too recently or too long ago; or sufficient marks were not made; or the "lymph" was not the right kind; or its effects were not severe enough; or the shape of the scars was wrong; any shuffle will do to protect the superstition from destructive criticism. "Medicus" shows by his letter that he does not intend to alter his views. He says: "Statistics to the contrary and these sort of things will not impress me." Of what use is it producing any evidence, however strong, before a man of that type of mind? It is shaeer waste of time. But for the more openminded of your readers I would say: Weigh up the facts on both sides carefully, and however unpalatable the truth may be, come out boldly for it. Do not worry over the fact that the errors of an English Government one hundred years ago saddled us with a gigantic system of fraud and harmful superstition. We learn by our mistakes, and progress must necessarily be slow. But the struggles and sacrifices of a few brave men and women here in England have made life better for thousands in a dozen directions, and not the least of these is the right to remain unvaccinated. In the seventies and eighties it was as unthinkable for the official classes in England that vaccination should ever be abandoned as it is to the same classes in India to-day. Courage, perseverance, unremitting industry in bringing the facts to light, the use of the vote, the education of public departments and Members of Parliament, self-sacrifice,—these have brought us a measure of victory in this country, and will do the same in India.—Yours, faithfully.

(Miss) L. LOAT,
Secy., National Anti-Vaccination League.
25 Denison House,
Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S. W.
January 9th, 1917.

CAPTAIN PUT IN IRONS BY CREW.

STRANGE STORY FROM MEDITERRANEAN.

A remarkable story of the high seas was told at Plymouth on Saturday June 6, when Thomas James Stayman, of North Shields, captain of a British steamer of nearly 4,000 tons, was committed for trial at Plymouth on a charge of attempting to murder John Lloyd Jones Gifford, gunner of the Royal Fleet Reserve, by attempting to throw him overboard on Boxing Day and with assaulting John Edward Jackson, chief officer of the steamer, on November 30, says the "Daily Mail."

The accused, who was refused bail, will be tried at Exeter Assizes and at the same time charges will be heard under the Defence of the Realm Act with which he was served after Saturday's magisterial hearing.

The story of the prosecution was a remarkable one. Counsel in his opening statement said that when the vessel arrived at Port Said on December 6 two naval gunners were placed on board for the purpose of defence. Apparently to the master of the ship it was a novel experience to have a gun mounted, because two days later he ordered the chief gunner Gifford to fire fifty rounds of shell at nothing.

On the evening of the same day, while the ship was passing through the Mediterranean, the captain sighted a British hospital ship. He proceeded to the bridge and sent for the chief gunner, to whom he gave this order, "Fire on that ship."

GUNNER'S REFUSAL.

The chief gunner asked "Don't you see that it is a hospital ship?" The captain replied, "I don't care if it is a hospital ship or not. You are to obey my orders and fire on that ship." The chief gunner refused to carry out the order, and the captain thought the proper thing for the gunner and the Admiralty to do was to go to Hades.

Apparently that incident rankled in the mind of the captain. On December 26, when the ship was off Ushant, he sent for the chief gunner and asked him if he intended making a report on the hospital ship affair. The gunner made no reply. The captain repeated the question, with the same result. He gave Gifford a drink and a 10s. note. It was suggested that the note was given to keep Gifford quiet.

When Gifford would not promise not to report the matter the captain ordered him to be on the bridge at 9-30 that night. Gifford went to the bridge as ordered and the captain then told him to go to the boat-deck. He did so. Later he was proceeding to his gun aft when the captain seized him from behind, caught him by the throat with the left hand and with the right hand attempted to lift him off the deck. In that position the captain carried him to the rail of the ship, a wire rail only three feet high, balanced him on the rail, and in another moment would have thrown him over and drowned him. Fortunately the ship took a lurch to the starboard and both the men were thrown off the rail by the side of the saloon.

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

A fearful struggle for life ensued. The gunner freed himself from the captain who shouted, "I will murder you." The gunner escaped. The captain made a systematic search, ssaying he would murder Gifford when he found him. In the course of his search he went to the cabin where the other gunner slept and there violently assaulted that man, believing him to be Gifford. When he sat up the captain realised his mistake and said, "I am sorry I made a mistake. I thought it was your mate. Where is your mate? When I catch him I am going to murder him."

About eleven o'clock that night the captain, seeing the chief gunner at the entrance to the engineers' mess, said: "Here you are. Now I am going to murder you." The captain rushed at Gifford, who caught up a saucepan and knocked his assailant on the head. Other members of the crew with the chief officer seized the captain, handcuffed him, and put him in his cabin, barricading the door.

The other charge had reference to an earlier incident on November 30. The chief officer saw that the course set, by the captain was leading the vessel in the track of an approaching vessel, and he therefore gave orders to the helmsman to alter the ship's course. Observing this the captain declared. "I don't care about the other ship. You are to carry out my orders."

Then, without the slightest warning, the captain jumped at him and struck him a blow.

The accused was sent for trial at the assizes, as stated.

BARRISTERS AT LAW.

SENTENCE QUASHED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

Mr. J. N. Cuming, Sessions Judge of Sharanpur, has accepted the appeal of Mr. B. R. Bomonji, barrister, Mussoorie, and set aside the conviction and fine of Rs. 175 inflicted on him by the Magistrate of Mussoorie on charges of insult, to provoke a breach of peace preferred by Mr. D. N. Bonarji, a brother barrister. The charges were based on two letters addressed by the appellant to the respondent. The Judge said he was satisfied the appellant did not write either of the letter with a view to insult the respondent, still less did he intend by them to provoke, or know that he was by them likely to provoke, that gentleman or any other reasonable-minded and not hypersensitive gentleman to commit a breach of peace. The appeal was accordingly admitted, the conviction set aside and the fine if paid ordered to be refunded.

Official and Personal.

Her Highness the Begum of Cambay and the Princess Rayes Begum visited her Excellency at Government House yesterday morning.

Her Excellency visited the Naval Fund Work Depot yesterday morning, and afterwards attended Advisory Committee Meeting at the Secretariat.

H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary and Captain C. M. Rigby, Surgeon, left Victoria Terminus at 10-15 p.m. for Deolali yesterday.

The Hon. Sir William, Lady and Miss Maxwell, the Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb and Sir Valentine Chirol have left Government House.

Their Excellencies will hold a Garden Party at Government House on Tuesday the 13th March.

Sir P. D. Pattani has been nominated an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

SUPERSEDED ERANDOL MUNICIPALITY.

DEMAND FOR RESTORATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Commissioner of the Central Division, Mr. Seddon, visited the town of Erandol on the 24th ultimo and inspected the scheme of widening the old and laying out new roads and of opening up the congested areas of the town. The scheme has been prepared by the Administrator of the Erandol Municipality and has been specially examined by Mr. Mirams, the Consulting Architect to the Government. A deputation on behalf of the people of Erandol waited upon and requested Mr. Seddon to restore to the people the Erandol the Municipality which stands superseded for the last five years and a half, on the ground that the state of affairs and the reasons, which necessitated the supersession, no longer survive. He was also requested to issue orders stopping the intended acquisition by the Municipality, of a piece of land measuring nearly four acres at the cost of Rs. 2,900, for constructing public latrines. Mr. Seddon then visited the place selected.

On the 25th ultimo, Mr. Seddon, after visiting the A.-V. School and attending the prize distribution of the Marathi school, proceeded to Bakhrum Darga, where a public pan-supari was arranged in his honour. Mr. Seddon, while leaving, promised to consider all the grievances of the people of Erandol.

On 29th some gentlemen waited upon Mr. Seddon at his tent and presented to him an application signed by nearly 300 people reiterating the demands made by the deputation at the Municipality. Mr. Seddon while promising to consider it asked the gentlemen presenting it, not to sacrifice on the restoration of the Municipality, public good to private interests.

After assuring the Commissioner that every endeavour would be made to return honest and conscientious persons as municipal members, the gentlemen withdrew. The transfer of the administrator of the Municipality from Erandol, is thickly rumoured. Mr. Seddon left Erandol for Mukti in West Khandesh on 30th ultimo. The visit of the Commissioner to Erandol would, it is hoped, go a long way in restoring the superseded Municipality of Erandol at an early date.

RAJA OF VENKATGIRI.

APPEAL TO ARISTOCRACY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The installation ceremony of the new Raja of Venkatagiri took place yesterday morning at a court durbar with the usual pomp and pageantry. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Dewan read the Raja's address to the assembly, in the course of which the Raja said every son of India owed a duty to India and the time has come when the aristocracy of the country should begin to devote a major portion of their time and fortune to the service of the motherland. Among other concessions in commemoration of the occasion announced in the address were the raising of the High School at Nellore to a second grade college, a caste and gosha hospital to be named after her Majesty the Queen and the opening of an industrial school for the revival of industries.

TAI MAHARAJ'S ESTATE.

HANDED OVER TO ADOPTED SON.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

The handing over of the late Tai Maharaj's estate to her adopted son Sri Jaganath Maharaj took place at the Collector of Poona's office yesterday where the young heir, Jagananath, in company with Mr. Tilak, a trustee of the estate and Messrs. Patwardhan and Karandikar, pleaders, received charge of ornaments worth and Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 20,000 in promissory notes. The remaining ornaments as also the house in Poona City will be handed over in a fortnight. Orders have been issued to village officers to enter Jagannath's name in the registers of Inam property appertaining to the estate.

As a consequence of the appointment of Mr. P. Rajagopalachariar to the Executive Council, Rao Bahadur T. Raghava Iyer, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras will be appointed to a collectorate.

When the Hon. Mr. L. E. Buckley, I.C.S., goes on leave it is probable that Mr. Azizuddin, Collector of South Arcot, will be appointed to the Board of Revenue and Mr. S. V. M. Usman who has already acted as Collector will be given a Collectorate.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 3, 1917.

THE LAST PHASE.

"The most serious and decisive period of the war is about to begin." That is the grim truth, and although it comes in the form that we have cited, from an inspired source in the "Fatherland," there is, unfortunately, enough corroboration furnished by Allied opinion to make it not only credible, but even to be taken in a spirit of serious determination. The possibility of some such barbarous eruption as has taken place, had for sometime past been foreseen, and we doubt not that it finds the Allies not only forewarned but forearmed. The British Press, indeed, according to Reuter, declares that this explosion of frightfulness has long been anticipated, and even formed the subject of deliberation at the recent Naval Conference in London. There is intrinsic and inherent probability in this report. It is not to be supposed that the Allied War Councils, singly and collectively, could have omitted to take full measure of the enemy: of his desperation and his resources. Germany is at bay. No one has underrated her powers, and we know that a wild beast pressed hard is capable of astonishing and formidable feats of attack and resistance. Germany is going to die game: the Allies have known it and prepared for it —but die she must.

That is the meaning of the extraordinary ultimatum that Germany has delivered to the civilized world. Those American papers which are disposed to regard the frantic step which Germany has taken as "bluff" are, we are disposed to think, wide of the mark. The British Press has, as we feel sure events will prove, shown a shrewder perception and grasp both of German psychology and the military situation as it affects the Huns. Germany, in a word, is in the throes of her dissolution. Let us consider now the probable measure of damage that she can effect in her expiring convulsions. By the peremptory and unprecedented Note that Germany has handed to America and the other neutrals, she proposes not only in effect, but in fact, to challenge them to declare themselves and take sides. "Germany and Austria forbid absolutely any commerce between the neutrals and the Allies,"—such is the impudent and unconscionable message delivered at Madrid, and, as if to complete the terrorism it is added: "They will torpedo all ships without respecting flag or cargo." It is not surprising to learn that in Spain, as in Holland, the prospect is regarded with grave anxiety as threatening these countries with "hunger and ruin." But the real key to the situation lies elsewhere. "We are waiting to sea what the United States will do,"—so says Spain, but that expectation extends to, and embraces, it may be said without exaggeration, the whole of the neutral world. "What will the United States do"? That is the question, and it is a question which, it appears, is exercising the citizens of the United States as much as anyone else. The "World," a sufficiently representative organ, characterises the German Note as, in effect, a declaration of war against the United States." Whatever might have been the melodramatic merits of such an engaging doctrine as "We are too proud to fight" at the time of its utterance, it is clear that the world at large, and the people of the United States particularly, are in no mood now to tolerate such ludicrous levity. It must be conceded that the responsibility that rests on President Wilson at the present moment is one that might make a greater man than he flinch. But he has the inestimable advantage of the united and whole-hearted support of the great community who have chosen him as their leader and ruler, and according as he faces the crisis with nerve and decision, or with flabby irresolution, will he be judged by history. The "World," we believe, but voices the authentic and all but universal sentiment of the United States in urging that the time has come for President Wilson to carry into effect the terms of his own ultimatum "so swiftly that Berlin can have no excuse for misunderstanding the purpose and policy of the United States." This implies that the Republic must instantly take such measures as are necessary to protect the lives and property of its citizens on the high seas. "If this means war with Germany, so be it." In the light of the situation as it presents itself, with all its far-reaching implications, moral and other, it is impossible to see that there is any other honourable or practical alternative. Nor will the United States be bound alone by the decision which it takes. As the most considerable neutral Power in the world, it will inevitably determine the course, by its own choice, of the lesser neutral States.

If America really desires peace, she cannot do better than avail herself of the unexpected opportunity that the Fates have put in her way. Let her come in on the side of Right,—as the shortest cut to peace. For her example and initiative will clinch the nervous uncertainty of States like Spain and Holland, which may well be forgiven if they show signs of vacillation and alarm,—after the object-lessons that Germany has deliberately for this very purpose established in the shape of Belgium, Servia and Montenegro. As for Great Britain and her Allies, they are not likely to be perturbed or terrified by threats of dehumanised devilry, naked and stripped of all sophistry and pretence at last, which they have themselves foreseen and undoubtedly prepared for. The situation in reality spells nothing more formidable or frightful than the last gasp of Germany. It may be that it is better thus. Germany at the end of the chapter will have received her quietus, and humanity will march forward again from the shambles.

THE LESSON OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The activities of the "Round Table" are commended to us as being a disinterested attempt to apply to other parts of the Empire the methods of government which are supposed to have been successful in South Africa. It is not, therefore, uninstructive to analyse the success of South African administration in so far as it has affected the non-white indigenous population. That success, according to all impartial observers, amounts to the exploitation of this population for the benefit of the colonists." "Those of us who railed in the past against American illiberality in regard to coloured folk," wrote that great authority, Sir Harry Johnstone the other day, "have had little notion of how far in advance of South Africa all America is in its treatment of the Negro and the Negroid. Dutch South Africa has been intensely narrow-minded in this respect." Nor is it merely Dutch South Africa; Natal, the most "British" province, has also on its statute-book unrepealed, a mass of colour-legislation, designed to keep the coloured population in a condition of perpetual subjection more humiliating and inexorable than that of other provinces combined.

In a letter published in a recent issue of the "New Statesman," Mr. Lawrence Hodgson examines the new "native policy" of the South African Government as embodied in the Natives Land Act of 1913,—a policy which "aims at the exploitation of the blacks in what is taken to be the interest of the white community in South Africa." This policy is ostensibly a policy of segregation purporting to delimit the areas in which the whites and the blacks,—who it is unnecessary to add are the original inhabitants of the land,—may or may not hold or acquire land. But, in initiating this ostensible policy of segregation, Mr. Hodgson writes, the Natives Land Act of 1913 made it illegal for natives to hire or purchase land from the whites within the *Union and yet did not delimit the areas to which they might remove* (the italics are Mr. Hadgson's)!" The task of delimitation, curiously enough, was entrusted to a Land Commission which, as might have been expected, did not report till may 1916 and whose recommendations, contradictory and unsatisfactory as they are, are yet to be considered by the Legislative Assembly of the Union which will not meet until May of this year. Meanwhile, the result of the passing of the Act has been the dispossession of the majority of the natives of their land because most of the land occupied by them was occupied under unwritten agreements. The operation of the Act may best be described in Mr. Hodgson's words. "In the three years during which the Act has been in force," he writes,

"great numbers of native families have been evicted, and their cattle allowed to starve by the roadsides; in some cases also their children and their old people have thus died, as, under the Act, the use of land for grazing purposes is denied to such evicted families. A South African who came to England towards the end of 1913 told me of over seven hundred cases of evicted families which had come to his notice before he left the country. At the present time a large number of natives, even those who have succeeded in reaching the Protectorates, are dispossessed both of their land and of their stock, and have practically no alternative but to become the serfs of the whites. In many districts they may not perform any kind of skilled labour,—such even as painting the headgear of a mine,—nor supervise the operation of any kind of power-driven machinery, even though they own it! They are, moreover, heavily and unfairly taxed."

Whether the result was intended or not, it is apparent that, before the delimiting of areas to which the natives might remove could be settled, the forcing of tthese unfortunate people inito servitude by dispossessing them of their property, has been attained. It is noteworthy also that the majority report of the Land Commission recommends that of 298,500,000 acres of rural land within the Union, only 38,500,000 acres should be divided among 4,000,000 rural blacks, and that the remaining 260,000,000 acres should be given over to the 660,000 whites. These figures, Mr. Hodgson naturally exclaims, correspond respectively to population densities of 66.5 and 1.6 persons, respectively! Nor is this enough. The areas which it is proposed to hand over to the blacks comprise some of the most waterless and some of the most malarial districts within the Union. To whom is this treatment meted out? To men on whose labour and on whose sacrifices the prosperity of South Africa has largely been founded. What these sacrifices have been may be gathered from the contrast which their present condition bears to what it was before. The wonderful health, the splendid physique and the high standard of social duty of the native, as Mr. Hodgson says, are "in some part the result of his social and marital laws which, varying from tribe to tribe . . . were evolved to ensure,—and *did* ensure much better than do our own,—that the best characteristics in each generation were passed on to the children of the next." And yet it is of these men, that one of the European witnesses before the Land Commission said: "The great *majority* of natives who go on the Rand (i.e., to Johannesburg) come back with phthisis and the natives are also being decimated by syphilis. "And," Mr. Hodgson adds after quoting chapter and verse, "for every ingot of gold that leaves the city one black life has been paid, and from four to six other black lives have been ruined by a disease (miner's pthisis), which is as lingering and as terrible as the effects of "gassing." The native, to quote Mr. Hodgson, cries: "We do not ask for social equality between white and black; only the right to make a living in the open market; only the right to develop and to improve ourselves" It is significant that even a person like Mr. Hodgson is himself so influenced by the prevailing theory as to concede that "the whites probably cannot,—with safety to themselves,—grant in its fulness even this simple request," though he insists that "it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise a safe policy which is less harsh than that so recently inaugurated."

The application of all this to the present discussion regarding India's place in the Empire, is the fact that it supplies an unanswerable argument against any proposal to allow India to be governed by an Imperial Council in which her status and her rights are not effectively safeguarded by such a representation as will absolutely protect her from the imposition of policies inspired by people whose attitude of mind towards the coloured races is,—to use a mild term,—so dangerously prejudicial to their rights and interests. If the advocates of a federated Empire cannot realise the impossibility of reconciling the most ignorant or illiterate Indian to a scheme of Empire which would place him under the subjection of a Government in which South Africans would share the control they are wasting their time.

Notes of the Day.

Germany's Hopeless Task.

The summoning of the Imperial War Cabinet evoked reflections about the British Empire in some of the German papers in mail week. In the "Kolnische Volkszeitung" Dr. Peters, who is notoriously anti-English, but has a great respect for the British Empire, wrote:

The British Empire might remove its seat of government to Manchester or Liverpool, or even to Cape Town or Sydney and yet not be compelled to make peace with us.

After reminding his readers that this Empire has 450 million inhabitants, he frankly stated that the German belief that any of them would fail in loyalty to England was sheer self-deception. Germany, he proceeds to urge, is only just now being taught through its stomach, what a fleet really means. In view of the recent German threat, it is interesting to note that according to this writer, to have any effect on England's will to victory, the U boats would have to sink 50 or 80 per cent. of England's ships. The achievement hiterto as a telegram tells us to-day has been 11 per cent, without regarding new tonnage.

If Germany is not beaten.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, in his interview with a representative of the "New York Tribune" the other day, said wittily a very wise thing: "You forget that, while Germany has failed to conquer her enemies she has conquered her allies." This aspect of the war has not so often been emphasised as it should have been. But, according to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", foreign journalists in London have long insisted on its importance. A neutral journalist of standing put the point to the correspondent in this way:

"We believe that if Germany comes out of the war with the same European territory, or even with a loss in Alsace-Lorraine, she has won, because she will then have the compensation of being able to control and exploit to the utmost degree her Eastern allies, over which she will become suzerain. She will be almost independent of the seas; and the Suez Canal will be perpetually threatened.

The India Council.

"Truth" remarks that Mr. Chamberlain has made an unwise choice in selecting Sir Edmund Barrow to succeed Sir Charles Egerton on the India Council. It points out that Sir Edmund Barrow will be sixty-five on the 28th of this month and ought to be retiring instead of taking up a new appointment, which he can hold under the statute until he is seventy-five. "Truth" thinks this is too old, especially for a man who has been nearly forty years in India and it adds that the India Council was not created to provide lucrative billets for worn-out officers. Perhaps it was not, but that has been largely the result of its creation in effect, as "Truth" ought to know. Great age or official weariness has never been regarded as a bar against membership. However, on the present occasion, as "Truth" says, the appointment is the less defensible as there are at least three Indian Army generals, Sir Robert Scallon, Sir Malcolm Grover and Sir William Birdwood, who are equally distinguished and in the prime of their official life.

Where the Blame Lies

In a recent issue the "Madras Mail" had the following:—

We have been talking and enquiring into the possibilities of a paper pulp industry in India for many years, but how much has come of all that has been done in the past? This is another instance which shows that the Japanese enterprise puts to shame that of our Indian fellow-subjects.

This characteristic misrepresentation of facts to suit a pre-conceived theory evoked the inevitable retort from the "Madras Times" that Japanese enterprise puts to shame the Indian Government rather than the people of India. No one doubts that the Japanese are an industrious people. But so are the people of this country. The real point is, and every student of modern Japan knows this, that the credit of Japan's present industrial prosperity is the outcome of Government enterprise. And it is likely, as our contemporary points out, "that if the Japanese Government had done no more for Japanese industry than the Indian Government has done for Indian industry, Japanese industrialism would have manifested itself abroad to-day in nothing much more serious than embroidered screens, polished black boxes, and paper fans."

Amazing Picture Theatre Statistics.

What a great hold the cinematograph his established within a few years of its existence may be gathered from the amazing figures of attendance at Cinema theatres that were laid before the Council of Public Morals in mail week. It was stated that the week day attendance in one year in the British Isles reached the figure of 1,053,3,757,000 and Sunday attendance 19,500,000. The sum invested during the last three years amounted to £17,442,196. The number of halls engaged was 4,500 and the number of persons engaged was between 80,000 and 100,000. The meaning of the figures of attendance will be best understood when it is remembered that they represent a visit to the cinema on the part of every living inhabitant of the British Isles 24 times a year, or that roughly speaking, half the entire population of men, women and children visited a cinematograph hall once a week. Bombay will have to go some way yet before it approaches this record, but it would be interesting to know what the statistics are for this City.

The agenda paper of the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council includes upwards of 200 interpellations and 29 resolutions.

U. S. TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE.

BREAK WITH GERMANY IMMINENT.

UNANIMOUS PRESS DECLARATION.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

ENEMY CLEARED FROM KALNCEM ROAD.

FIVE ENEMY BOATS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—Despite asphyxiating gas and frost we cleared out the enemy from the Kalncem high road and re-occupied the trenches. We frustrated on Wednesday three attacks against the heights eastward of Jakobeni. We took more than a thousand prisoners there on Tuesday.

Our warships have captured five boats near Anatolie.

RUSSIAN FRONTS.

TRANSFER OF GERMAN TROOPS TO THE WEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 1.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. Feb. 3.

Except in the Riga sector, where three divisions of German reinforcements have arrived the enemy is transfering considerable numbers of German troops from the Russian fronts to the Western front in view of the impending clash there.

EX-PREMIER ON WAR SITUATION.

ALL ALLIES' RESOURCES TO COUNTER SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

Speaking at Ladybank to-day Mr. Asquith said:—

The victory of the Allies is inevitable. The notion that the struggle is about to end in stalemate is a mere dream. He urged all to subscribe to the war loan to the utmost and also urged the necessity of mobilising and organising labour.

He denounced the new German submarine campaign. He admitted that the situation was grave but the Navy and the measures such as the arming of merchantmen, the acceleration of construction and the allocation of tonnage, the resources of the Allies were all being used in order to counter the campaign.

CULTIVATION FOR INCREASED PRODUCTS.

MR. PROTHERO'S APPEAL TO FARMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 2.

Speaking at Maidstone on the fixing of prices of products, Mr. Prothero appealed to the farmers to cultivate to the greatest extent so as to induce India, Egypt and the Dominions to follow their example, to sacrifice war profits and enter the great movement by which we should be able to snap our fingers at the Chicago speculation.

BRITISH SUCCESS ON THE HAI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 2.

The following telegram, dated the 31st January, 1917, has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

31st January, Tigris Front.—Yesterday our cavalry raided Maherja, 17 miles south of Kut on the Hai river, captured 800 sheep, 300 cattle, and eighty tons of barley. Not much opposition was met with save long distance sniping from Turkish irregulars.

Last night on the east bank of the Hai river we advanced our line from 100 to 350 yards on a front of 900 yards. Heavy rain fell all last night and this forenoon.

CENTRAL POWERS' PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Central News Agency's Zurich correspondent says that the Central Powers have decideed to employ all their resources for the coming decisive efforts. New formations are being made from 1918 classes and restored wounded are being included. They are not relying on Turkish or Bulgar reserves since the Turks are more than occupied in Asia and Bulgaria has no reserves.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A message received in Paris from Athens, says that the blockade will be raised on Sunday if all undertakings have by then been faithfully carried out.

AMERICA ON THE BRINK.

ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG OTHER NEUTRALS.

GRAVEST ISSUE OF WAR.

ACTION BY AMERICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.
Received 2-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

President Wilson and Mr. Lansing conferred for an hour after which it became known that the Government had already begun to formulate definite steps with regard to submarinism. The situation is regarded as most grave. It is intimated that some kind of action has already been taken but its nature is not indicated.

REPORTED AMERICAN REPLY.

SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

It is believed that a communication has been sent, or is about to be sent, to Germany warning her against unrestricted submarining and threatening severance of relations if Germany persists in breaking the pledge to the United States.

BREAK WITH GERMANY.

ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. Feb. 3.

To-day's New York newspapers almost unanimously declare that the break with Germany is only a matter of hours. This is based on unofficial conjectures and gleanings from Washington. There has been no official announcement. The Mark has fallen in New York to 66¼, the lowest on record.

U. S. PRESS COMMENTS.

IMMEDIATE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

Newspapers here consider Germany's announcement of ruthless submarining the gravest issue of the war. Many urge immediate severance of the diplomatic relations. Several, notably "The World," favour handing Count Bernstroff his passports.

'IN EFFECT A DECLARATION OF WAR."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 2.

"The World" characterises the German Note as, in effect, a declaration of war against the United States and says that President Wilson must carry out the terms of his own ultimatum so swiftly that Berlin can have no excuse for misunderstanding the purpose and policy of the United States. Thereafter the United States must adopt measures necessary to protect the lives and property of its citizens on the high seas. If this means war with Germany, so be it.

"COUNSEL OF DESPERATION".

Other newspapers make similar comments and agree that Germany's new war zone order is a counsel of desperation, and insulting and intolerable.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 2.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina), Feb. 2.

The German freight steamer Liebenfels which had been tied up since the beginning of the war has sunk. The captain declined the assistance of the tugs and it is believed that the vessel was scuttled.

LAST DESPERATE BLUFF.

DEMAND FOR ALERT ACTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.
Recd. 10-25 p.m., Feb. 2.

The evening papers generally consider it possible that the German Note is the last desperate bluff and that Germany will break out, finding that American temper cannot be tried too far, but the papers are unanimous in declaring that the Note demands the instant and alert attention of the whole nation.

Mr. Roosevelt has made a statement demanding that Dr. Wilson shall act instantly to prevent the murder of non-combatants and he urges the seizure of German interned ships on the first atrocity.

NEW YORK COTTON AND STOCK MARKETS.

UNPRECEDENTED BREAK OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW York, Feb. 1
Received 3 p.m., Feb. 2.

The cotton market at the opening experienced unprecedented break but recovered later.

The stock markets were similarly affected. There was the wildest selling since the war began.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT ON THE SITUATION.

MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPAREDNESS URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
CONCORD, (New Hampshire), Feb. 2.
Received 4-30 p.m., Feb. 2.

Speaking in the Legislature, Mr. Taft said that a dangerous crisis had arisen in German American relations. He emphasised the necessity for hastening military and naval preparedness.

HIGH INDIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 2.

There are indications that the Government's course of action will not be announced until certain steps have been taken through the Navy Department and the Treasury for safeguarding American ports and other interests. High indignation has been aroused by the German note and opinion is freely expressed that the severance of relations is inevitable.

INTERNED LINERS BEING GUARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., Feb. 2.

The harbour of New York was closed last evening and all departures were forbidden. A torpedo-boat is stopping all arrivals at Quarantine Island.

It is believed that German merchantmen are preparing to dash out seawards. The police are guarding the docks where five Hamburg-America liners are interned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., Feb. 2.

The port has been now opened.

FEELING IN HOLLAND.

SITUATION REGARDED WITH GRAVE ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

Competent circles regard Germany's an-

(Continued on page 10, col. 3.)

HOLLWEG ON NEW ENTERPRISE.

"WE STAKE EVERYTHING."

ALLIES REFUSE TO BE INTIMIDATED.

GERMAN NOTE TO U. S.

AREA OF PROHIBITED TRAFFIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.
Received 2-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

The text of the German Note to America is published. It expresses the agreement of Germany to a great extent with President Wilson's wishes and principles and regrets that the attitude of Germany's enemies renders impossible of realisation these sublime aims immediately. The plans of the Central Powers were not aimed at the destruction and crushing of the enemies and were quite compatible with the rights of other nations especially Belgium, which, as the Chancellor declared a few week ago, Germany never intended to annex but solely wanted to take the precaution that Belgium, with whom Germany desires to live in good and neighbourly relations, shall not be used by the enemy for hostile designs.

THE EXCEPTIONS.

A memorandum accompanying the Note prohibits traffic in waters around Great Britain, France and Italy and in certain areas in the Mediterranean. The exceptions are America to Falmouth and Flushing to Southwold. The memorandum permits the American passenger service with Falmouth once weekly defining the route such ships must follow and elaborate signs the ships must carry. The American Government must guarantee that such ships do not carry contraband.

Germany has notified Holland that she is willing to make special provision in respect of the mail and passenger traffic from Flushing to Southwold. The memorandum states that the route from the west and south of France to the west of England will remain free for hospitalships.

"WE CAN DARE THIS ENTERPRISE."

HOLLWEG ON "VICTORIOUS PEACE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.
Received 3 p.m., Feb. 2.

In the course of his statement in the Reichstag the Chancellor said:—"I cannot discuss the enemy's conditions which could only be accepted by a totally defeated people. We are challenged to fight to the end. We accept the challenge and stake everything. We shall be victorious. The submarine warfare has been pressed into its last and acute stage."

He admitted that last March and again in September he had opposed unrestricted submarinism. The moment had not then come. "But," he continued, "to-day the moment has come, when we with great prospect of success can dare this enterprise. I am in agreement with the supreme Army Command that ruthless submarinism will bring us nearer a victorious peace.

THE THREAT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

PROMISE OF UNHEARD OF TERRORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Received 4-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

The passage in Bethmann-Hollweg's peroration.—"The Admiralty and the fleet are firmly convinced that Great Britian will be brought to peace by force of arms and a result of the experience of submarine warfare"—is taken as the text for German press comments, which unanimously single out Great Britian as the enemy and promise unheard of terrors which "will mortally hit the island people."

The semi official Austrian "Fremdenblatt" hopes that peace for which the world is longing will be brought nearer by the employment of the strongest means against the tyrant of the seas.

SECRET SESSION OF REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

The Reichstag is debating Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in secret session.

ALLIES' CONFIDENCE.

NAPOLEON'S VAIN ATTEMPT RECALLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., Feb. 2.

The British Press does not conceal the belief that the German threat implies a real and formidable peril demanding all nations' endurance. It opines that this frightfulness has long been anticipated by the Allies and was considered at the recent Naval Conference in London. Confidence is expresed that preparation has been made to meet it but the greatest difficulty will be submarine mine-layers.

Germany's situation is compared to that of Napoleon in 1812 when he vainly tried to achieve decision by commerce destroying. No doubt is felt that the Kaiser's declaration of war on the civilised world will not succeed in saving the Hohenzollern dynasty and it is anticipated that the United States like Britain in 1914 will prove that Germany has made another psychological miscalculation.

The "Morning Post" suggests that high German prisoners should be placed on hospital-ships as hostages.

The "Daily Chronicle" urges the Allies to agree to the penalties they will exact after the war, specifying the persons they will penalise, and collectively to notify Germany thereof now.

FRANCE REFUSES TO BE INTIMIDATED BY THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

The papers while recognising that task of Allied fleets will become daily harder, refuse to be intimidated by threat of further atrocities at the very moment when the enemy force is failing.

ALLEGATION AGAINST THE BRITTANINC.

MANUFACTURING PRETEXTS FOR LATEST METHODS OF WARFARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 2.

The Admiralty says:—A German wireless message alleges that the Britannic carried 2,500 British soldiers, who were not invalids. This allegation is based on the sworn testimony of Albert Messany, an Austrian singer, who was interned at Malta at the outbreak of the war and returned to England in November on board the Britannic. The only true statement in Messany's story is the fact that he returned in the Britannic because he was an invalid, for which reason he was repatriated.

The German Press Messages are filled with similar falsehoods with a view to manufacturing pretexts for the latest methods of warfare announced. It cannot be too emphatically restated that never since the beginning of the war have any but invalids and hospital staff embarked on any British hospitalships.

LOSSES OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 2.
Recd. 10-25 p.m., Feb. 2.

The "Bureau Veritas" publishes statistics of the losses of merchant shipping during the war.

Germany has lost 409 ships, or 24 per cent. of her total. The Allies have lost 1,646 ships, of which 1,520 have been submarined, including 1,110 British, or eleven per cent. of the British pre-war fleet. The losses of the Allies have been practically made good by building and captures.

Germany's loss amounts to 1,260,000 tons and is counter-balanced by the construction of 676,996 tons, while 900,000 tons are being built.

FRENCH ACTIVITY.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

STATION AND DEPOTS BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—The French air squadron bombed the railway stations and depots at Curchy and Voyennes and the bivouacs east of Nesle.

A French gun-aeroplane fired fifty shells at the cantonments at Mesnil-Saint-Nicaize and Herly on the Somme.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRENCH FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Received 3 p.m., Feb. 2.

Last night's French communiqué said that there was nothing to report except lively artillery duel on the Hartmannsweilerkopf and east of Metzeral.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

1,228 GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN IN JANUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 2.

Field-Marshal Haig in last night's communique says:—We improved our position northward of Beaumont Hamel and carried out a successful raid south-eastward of Neuville St.vaast.

We repulsed attempts to approach our line eastward of Ypres.

Two other attacks in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete by strong parties dressed in white were driven back with heavy casualties.

The enemy artillery was more active southward of Ypres.

The British took 1,228 German prisoners, including twenty-seven officers, in January. Among the regiments specially distinguishing themselves were the 2nd. Battalion, 3rd New Zealanders and the Rifle Brigade.

COMING COMBATS ON WESTERN FRONT.

A FRENCH FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, 31st January.—The Paris correspondent of the "Gazette de Lausanne" gives a forecast of the coming combats on the Western front based on the belief that Germany will take the initiative. A series of combats of demonstration in diverse sectors will, he says, be followed by an attack on a fairly bread front driven home. This will have for its object the forcing of the French to engage all their reserves. Finally, a mass held in reserve will attempt a turning movement threatening the defenders' communications. Supposing the principal attack were made in the direction of Nancy the reserved mass might after a long and exhausting combat had involved the greater part of the French Army, march southwards from a point westward of Verdun against the Paris Chalons-Nancy line or turn the French right southward of Belfort. The correspondent admits that to complete the picture it would be necessary to speak of the preparations for defence and the counter-offensive and of the role of the British army. Even this admission would be unlikely to strike the French as adequate.

The foregoing may represent the German plans but all the news received from Paris for a long time indicates the conviction not only that the French are prepared at all points but that an offensive would exhaust Germany long before it compelled France to weaken her line elsewhere.

DECORATIONS FOR SERVICES IN FIELD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 10-25 p.m., Feb. 2.

The following decorations for valuable services in field are announced:—

TO BE C.B.

Brigadier John Crewe.
Surgeon-General George Hunter.
Colonel Sir William Johns.

TO BE C.M.G.

Brigadier Robert Scott.
Brigadier Seymour Sheppard.
Brigadier William Edwards.
Colonel Charles Fendall.
Colonel Charles Collins.

A number of Indian Army officers are promoted to the brevet rank and awarded the Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

CONSTITUTION OF SYNDICATE.

REPRESENTATION OF FACULTIES.

A meeting of the Senate was held yesterday evening, the ViceChancellor presiding. The Syndicate's proposals for its constitution, were remanded for further consideration.

Before the proceedings began the Vice-Chancellor thanked the Senate for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws which had been conferred upon him by the Senate at their last meeting, and had been confirmed by the Chancellor. He expressed his deep sense of gratitude for the honour they had conferred upon him so cordially and unanimously.

Dr. Harold H. Mann had given due notice of his attention to move as recommended by the Syndicate certain amendments to General Regulation No. 5 to the effect that there shall be four Faculties, namely, of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine; the executive government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, and fifteen Ordinary Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—5 members to be elected by the Faculty of Arts, of whom one, separately elected, shall represent Commerce and shall be the Head or a Professor of a College of Commerce affiliated to this University, of the remaining four, at least two shall be Heads or Professors of Arts Colleges affiliated to this University; 4 members to be elected by the Faculty of Science in the following order:—(a) one to represent Engineering; (b) one to represent Agriculture; (c) one to represent Pure Science; (d) one who may be any member of the Faculty of Science. Of these four members, at least two shall be Heads or Professors of Colleges affiliated to this University; 3 members to be elected by the Faculty of Medicine, two of whom at least shall be Heads or Professors of a Medical College affiliated to this University; 3 members to be elected by the Faculty of Law. The elections shall take place in the following order:—(1) Medicine, (2) Law, (3) Science, and (4) Arts."

Dr. Mann in moving his propositions said:

The motion which I beg to move represents a very necessary step in the development of the Bombay University to suit modern conditions. Hitherto, science has been simply a subordinate member of the arts faculty, and applied science as represented by Engineering and Agriculture has been a separate section of the University which however took no account of any other applications of science except those which I have named.

By the proposal to institute a separate faculty of science, pure and applied, which will include within its purview not pure science, engineering, and agriculture but also all those technical applications of science which demand more and more that the best intellectual forces of the community should be focussed upon them,—we make a very considerable step forward in the organisation of the University to meet modern conditions. Unless we do this, unless science, in any or all of its application, takes its place as a definite sphere of the activity of the University,—the University itself in my opinion is bound to become less and less a force in the advancement of the country to which we belong.

To me this is the important part of the motion of to-day. The mechanism by which it should be brought about, and how it shall modify the constitution of the Syndicate, with which most of the amendments on the table deal are matters of comparative detail with which I feel the Senate can deal without suggestion from me. Provided the new faculty of science is adequately represented on the governing body of the University and has an adequate voice in its counsels, I do not wish to press any special point of view.

The step which I hope you will take to-day is a very important one in the history of the University. I believe that its sequel will be an increased activity here on the science side. I have been taunted not very long ago that the territory which the influence of the Bombay University covers is, so far as scientific investigation is concerned, a scientific desert. I do not for one moment think that this is true or can be justified,—but the constitution and organisation of the Faculty of Science will be, I hope, a great step towards removing any justification there may be for such a remark, and be a point for which a new era of scientific progress in Western India will date.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha moved an amendment that there shall be five faculties namely of Arts, Science, Law, Commerce and Medicine instead of four as proposed by Dr. Mann.

He said no University could be called complete unless there was a faculty of commerce. The Viceroy had only lately said that Commercial education was not properly taught in the large cities. Unless there was a faculty they had to depend on one man only.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

REPRESENTATION OF GENERAL INTERESTS.

Professor H. G. Limaye moved an amendment that the election of 15 ordinary Fellows of the Syndicate recommended by Dr. Mann, be as follows: 2 members to be elected by the Faculty of Arts from among its members of whome one shall represent Commerce and shall be the Head or a Professor of a College of Commerce affiliated to this University and one shall be the Head or a Professor of an Arts College affiliated to this University; 3 members to be elected by the Faculty of Science from among its members to be elected in the following order: One to represent Engineering who shall be the Head or a Professor in an Engineering College affiliated to this University; one to represent Agriculture who shall be the Head or a Professor in an Agricultural College affiliated to this University; and one who shall be the Head or a Professor in an Arts or Science College affiliated to this University; 2 members to be elected by the Faculty of Medicine from among its members who shall be Heads or Professors of Medical Colleges affiliated to the University; 8 members to be elected by the Senate from the general body of the Fellows; the elections shall take place in the following order: (a) Medicine, (b) Science, (c) Arts (d) Law, and (e) Senate."

Prof. Limaye said the present system of selecting the Syndicate was one of election by compartment as the election was made by the different Faculties in certain proportion. But there should also be an election by the Senate as a whole regarding a certain portion of the Syndicate. The Syndicate was the executive council of the Senate, and he thought that body should not only be representative of special interests, but also of general interests.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye in seconding, said while Dr. Mann's scheme was a great improvement on the original, but the scheme proposed by Professor Limaye was a much better one for the election of the Syndicate. They had every year found great difficulty in choosing their Syndicate for there were so many people wanting to sit for a particular faculty. This new scheme would provide for the interests of educationists. The amendment proposed went a great way to form an ideal body.

TOO MANY COOKS.

Mr. Justice Beaman who opposed the proposals together with the amendments said he would rather prefer Professor Limaye's amendments to the original proposition. He agreed that the election of the Syndicate should be by the whole Senate, but he was opposed to the diffusion of authority, and wanted all authority to be concentrated in a small body. For prompt and vigorous action it was necessary to concentrate in few hands all the authority, provided that body was an efficient one. Although he admitted that two heads were better than one he also believed that too many cooks spoiled the broth. New blood should be infused into the University. He saw the same names year after year in the affairs of the University and he feared that there was a danger of the University's affairs being stereotyped. These old members tended to fosilise the business of the University. The same members were elected to the Syndicate year after year, and it was desirable, although he admitted these gentlemen had served the University for many years very usefully, that new and fresh minds should be brought to bear upon the affairs of the University.

Dr. Viegas opposed the amendment as the members of the Faculties of Art and Law had monopolised half the seats. How were general interests to be served by this? There was a great deal of difference between general and special interests.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad said he had listened to the amusing speech of Mr. Justice Beaman and was expecting him to propose that the Senate should be abolished, the Syndicate should be abolished and that all powers should be concentrated into the hands of a dictator who should be established to control the affairs of the University. But Mr. Justice Beaman should possess his soul in patience for all these changes. He thought that Professor Limaye's amendment was a great improvement on the original proposition, although it was a great and new departure. It was desirable that there should be a large body of the Syndicate to secure the interests of the Senate, but unfortunately the principles underlying the amendment were not considered by the Committee, and it was better that the matter should be considered carefully before coming to a decision. He therefore moved an amendment that the whole subject should be referred to the Syndicate for their report.

Prof Anstey seconded the amendment, and it was carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

DEATH OF DR. ANNA SAHEB PATWARDHAN.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

Dr. Vinayek Ramchandra alias Anna Saheb Patwardhan, President of Sarvajanik Sabha, and a well-known personage in Poona City, died this morning. The deceased, who was over 70 years, went on a pilgrimage to Alandi and on return prepared for death. He refused the touch of nourishment of any sort and death supervened on the 12th day.

The late Dr. Patwardhan used to give free medical advice twice a week to all who sought his aid and as he actively identified himself with public movements, he was greatly esteemed in Poona City.

VESSELS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. Feb. 3.

The following steamers have been sunk:—The Modiva (Norwegian), Puntateno (Spanish) and Daisy (Danish).

A fund has been opened in the United Provinces for the Y. M. C. A. work with the Army. The Lieutenant-Governor has consented to act as Chairman, Generals May and Thackwell and Sir Henry Richards, Chief Justice, are Vice-Presidents.

AMERICA ON THE BRINK.

(Continued from page 9, col. 3.)

nouncement of ruthless submarining with grave anxiety.

WILL HOLLAND TAKE UP ARMS?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

The Dutch press dwells on the risks of the cutting off of the seaborne imports and expects an entire paralysis of the industry through Germany's latest threat.

The "Telegraaf" states that Germany is resorting to new and desperate action because she is aware that she cannot win. The time has come and it is now or never when Holland must seriously ask where here interests lie safest. The reply thereto is not doubtful. The Allies are fighting for the freedom of our country.

The "Handelsblad" associates the recent rumours of German troop concentration and fortifications on Holland's eastern frontier with the new German measure and deduces that Germany is convinced that Holland will be forced to take up arms.

DUTCH SHIPPING CONFINED TO TERRITORIAL WATERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

Dutch shipping is forbidden to leave territorial waters.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. Feb. 3.

A conference between the Government and shipowners discussed the possibility of continuing neutral shipping, especially to the Dutch Indies. The Government promised to support this and also to protect the vessels now afloat. In the meantime the Government suggested that ships should not sail unless the Government was consulted.

SPANISH CABINET ON GERMAN NOTE.

DISCREET COMPOSURE ENJOINED ON NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MADRID, Feb. 1.
Received 3 p.m., Feb. 2.

After the Cabinet had discussed the German Note, the Minister of Interior conferred with the editors of newspapers and communicated to them the contents of the Note and added that in view of the necessity of defending Spanish neutrality and the gravity of the position the Cabinet appealed to the patriotism of them all to observe discreet composure as it feared that when the purport of the Note, which meant interruption of foreign trade and grave internal dislocation, became known disorders might occur particularly in the eastern districts. The Note also made it necessary to prevent all unnecessary consumption of commodities.

MADRID, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

The newspapers declare that the new submarinism threatens Spain with hunger and ruin and significantly remarks, "We are waiting to see what the United States will do."

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

The excitement resulting from the German Note is intense. Continuous conferences between ministers and military and naval authorities are being held. The Foreign Minister conferred with the American Ambassador till two in the morning.

The Premier announced in the Cortes that the situation was undeniably grave. He deprecated discussion of the nature of Spain's reply to Germany but thought it was unnecessary to close the Parliament at present. A number of Senators urged an increase of armaments.

SAILINGS PROHIBITED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MADRID, Feb. 2.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. Feb. 3.

The Minister of Marine has telegraphed to the Spanish port authorities temporarily prohibiting sailings.

SCANDINAVIA PERTURBED.

NORWEGIAN TRAFFIC TO ENGLAND SUSPENDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

The mails and goods traffic to England has been suspended.

DENMARK TO ENSURE MAINTENANCE OF TRADE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

At a secret sitting of the Riksdag the Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced that it was the Government's intention to endeavour to ensure the maintenance of trade with other countries. All parties approved and the sitting closed, the speaker appealing to members to meet the new situation with dignity and tranquillity.

SWEDISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Feb. 2.

The press hesitates to pronounce definitely on the new situation. It recognises that it is serious but recalls the German proclamation of February, 1915, and its feeble results.

LAHORE SUPPLEMENTARY CONSPIRACY CASE.

SENTENCES ON APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

It will be remembered that in the second Lahore Supplementary Conspiracy case five men were sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property and one to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The petition of Amar Singh (accused No. 1) who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment has been rejected by the local Government. In the case of Hari Singh (No. 9) the Lieutenant-Governor has reduced life sentence to one of seven years' and has remitted the forfeiture of property. A similar reduction and remission has been allowed in the case of Fazal Din (No. 8) who was recommended to mercy by the special tribunal. The sentences on Battan Singh (No. 4) and on Kehr Singh (No. 12) have been maintained.

MINERS AND MILITARY SERVICE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The South Wales Miners' Federation and some of the Welsh coal-miners (owners) conferred at the Home Office regarding the selection of men for the army. It is reported that the release of men is suspended for the present.

RECRUITING FOR VOLUNTEER UNITS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

London, 31st January:—Recruiting for the Volunteers Force continues briskly under Lord French and the formation of regiments for Aberdeen, Berwickshire, Linlithgowshire, MerionethshireM, Midlothian and Selkirk has been begun with the first battalions. The second battalions are on the way. Units of Artillery Engineers and Supply are also being raised, so that the force will be very complete. The County Commandants have the work in hand, many experienced general officers having been appointed.

The King's message has been received with enthusiasm as showing that the Volunteer force will for the time being take the place of the Territorial forces Rifle Clubs are recruiting and training men. There are about 2,500 clubs doing one kind of work or another in home defence.

SOAP AND OIL INDUSTRIES IN BARODA.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Feb. 2.

An attempt is being made by the Baroda Durbar to develop soap and oil industries in the State. With a view to assist the development of these industries the Durbar has appointed Mr. J. Chakrabaty, F.C.S., Technological Chemist of the University of Paris, as an expert adviser. Mr. Chakrabaty has for about five years been the Managing Director and Chemist of the Oriental Soap Factory at Calcutta and in 1915 was engaged by the Mysore State to investigate the possibilities of soap industry in that State. His experiments proved successful as a result of which the Mysore State started a soap factory at Bangalore.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Sadonadiere resigns the Civil Service.

Major W. M. Houston, I.M.S., reverts to Bombay.

Rai Kanauji Lall Bahadar is appointed Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lucknow, in addition to his own duties.

Captain F. G. Kinbardt, 74th Punjabis, is employed in the Burma Military Police.

Mr. H. M. Laurie resigns the Civil Service.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Walker is appointed Curator Geological Survey.

Mr. G. N. Bower officiates as Collector of Customs, class 3, vice Mr. P. Eccles, C.S., granted five weeks' leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. O. C. Barton, Evangelist Society, Bombay, is appointed temporary Chaplain and posted to military duty.

Captain R. Knowles, I.M.S., goes to Assam.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Ironside is appointed Consul for Peru at Calcutta.

Captain Lucas, 37th Lancers, officiates as Commandant, Zhob Militia.

Captain Hume Wright, 2-7th Rajputs, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.

The Services of Captain C. A. Boyle are placed under the Education Department.

Captain Connell McDowell is employed with the Frontier Militia.

THE JENKINS ASSAULT CASE.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEDURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying that there is at least one paper in Bombay which has the public spirit and sufficient concern for the rights of humble individuals to condemn such proceedings as those which took place in the Court of the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Thursday, in the hearing of the charge of assault against the Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins. But I regret that even you seem to take the matter somewhat lightly, and have hardly dealt with it in the full manner that it requires in the public interest; nor does your report fully reveal the extent of the irregularity of procedure which occurred.

Here is a case in which a humble individual, if I may call him so, though he was hardly to be treated on the plane of a common menial as the Magistrate and Mr. Saher seemed to think, going to the Court to seek the redress to which the law entitles him. The Magistrate is there, as you, Sir, have said, to administer the law. What happens? First the case is allowed to proceed in the absence of the accused, who thinks himself too important a person I suppose to answer the Magistrate's summons. That to commence with is a most irregular proceeding. An accused in such a case can only be exempted from attendance when an application for such exemption has been duly made under the section of the Criminal Procedure Code which covers such applications, and then only for good cause shown. So that in this case an accused, who had already committed a contempt of Court by attempting to influence the Magistrate before the case came on for hearing, follows this up by defying the authority of the Court by failing to put in an appearance. Had he been a poor man I undertake to say that little time would have been lost in issuing a warrant to compel his immediate attendance. But what do we find? Without a word of protest the case proceeds, the unfortunate complainant being put in the witness box and straightaway (by the Magistrate's order) cross-examined by the defending counsel, instead of being allowed to give his evidence-in-chief in the regular way and it is only when the Magistrate in his wisdom and mercy, forms the opinion that this is a trumpery case and ought to be settled, that he remarks that "Mr. Jenkins ought to be here."

So the complainant is sent for, but not to appear at the bar of the Court as he should have been, but to come into the Magistrate's chambers. Please note that there is no question of inviting the parties to settle the case between themselves. There is a peremptory remark that the case ought not to have been brought, and the parties are told to come into the Magistrate's chambers and he will settle it. What sort of magisterial impartiality is this? Who has invested Mr. Khairaz with the authority, or the privilege, of ordering parties to come into his chambers, and, what is more important, what reason was there for such a procedure, even if the case was to be settled? Why should not the matter have been settled in open Court? Can the public be blamed if they lose confidence in Courts where this sort of thing goes on? And fianlly, I would ask in this connection, what sort of chance is there for a humble complainant who finds himself faced in the Magistrate's chambers with somebody of influence and, between them, a Magistrate who has already expressed his view that it is a petty matter, if the accused has done what he is charged with doing, and has peremptorily told the complainant that the case ought to be settled? What is the inevitable result.—It is what I understand happened in this case, that the unfortunate man who has come to Court in the confiding belief that he pays his taxes to support Magistrates whose business it is to respect his rights, finds that, if his self-respect stands too high to permit him to accept material compensation for being slapped, he will get nothing else. Sir, it amounts to this that, if we are to accept this position, there is no redress for any employee whom his employer assaults, provided, I suppose, he does not do so with fatal results. And the law which has been established to protect servants, as much as anybody else, from physical violence, remains as you have said a dead letter. It would be interesting to know, by the way, whether the Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins endorses the assertion of his counsel that a master is entitled to hit his servant if he annoys him. And it would be interesting to know what Mr. Saher's position is now. I have always understood that it was the sacred duty and responsibility of an advocate to regard and protect the law with as much punctilio and fidelity as a judge or magistrate; in fact his responsibility in this respect is not less than that of the Court. What have we come to when we have a leading criminal advocate, for such I understand Mr. Saher to be, getting up in Court and saying that people are fully entitled to do what the law says they shall not do, and audaciously asserting his own intention to break the law should occasion arise?

Sir, this is not a petty matter. It is a very grave and serious matter. And it is the more serious for the reason that this case is only one example of the practice of bringing pressure to bear upon parties to settle cases and a sort of procedure that is becoming too common in our Police Courts. Sir, as an Indian, I deeply regret to have to say it, but there is a general feeling among those who have followed the procedure of the Police Courts under the present regime, that the Indian Magistracy has not been a success. It may be due to the manner in which Government has chosen, but there is the fact, that there is not the confidence in the Magistracy that there ought to be and it is time to have some plain speaking on this point. I am a man who mixes pretty freely with all classes of people and I assure you that such is the feeling. I am as anxious as any Indian that Indians should fill these Magisterial posts, because I believe that if you have to choose between two men of equal honesty and competence the man of the country should be chosen. But,—well there is a very large "but".—Yours, etc.

CIVIS.

(We have been obliged to curtail the above letter to some extent, as it would have been too lengthy for publication otherwise. We may say that we do not take a light view of the matter as our correspondent suggests and that we have by no means yet fully expressed our views on the question which he discusses.—Editor, "Bombay Chronicle.")

The complainant in the above case has written to us to deny that he settled the case or had any wish to do so.

MR. B. P. WADIA'S SPEECH AT AMRAOTI.

PUBLICATION PROHIBITED IN MADRAS.

USE OF DEFENCE ACT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The following notice has been issued to all papers in Madras to-day:—"Whereas it has been brought to the notice of his Excellency the Governor in Council that you are about to publish the speech which Mr. B. P. Wadia recently delivered at Amraoti, Central Provinces, and which he proposes to repeat in Madras and whereas in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor in Council the publication of the said speech will be prejudicial to public safety, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council under the authority vested in him by Rule 3 of Defence of India (Consolidation Rules, 1915), hereby directs you to abstain from such publication."

HOME INDUSTRIES IN BENGAL.

LORD CARMICHAEL ON THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Carmichael the inaugural meeting of the Bengal Home Industries Association was held to-day. The Governor presided and many leading Indians and Europeans took part.

Lord Carmichael said he believed that flourishing home industries would be of great value here. In old times home industries not only existed but flourished exceedingly in Bengal. Initial decline of home industries in Bengal was due to methods adopted by European Trading Companies. He honestly believed that in helping home industries they could very greatly help Bengal. Resolutions were adopted welcoming the proposal to establish an association for the promotion and development of home industries, approving the proposed initial programme of work and principles and trusting that ample financial aid would be forthcoming for the execution of the programme.

Lady Carmichael proposed the office bearers. It was announced that Rs. 30,000 was promised at the meeting.

INDO-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT STAGE COMPLETED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

An important stage in the development of India's communications with Persia was reached a few days ago by the arrival of the first train at Dalsandin into which post on the Seistan trade route a railway from Quetta by way of Nushki has recently been completed. Dalsandin is in the Chagai district of Baluchistan, 201 miles from Quetta and 110 miles from Nushki by the old trade route.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE.

EMPLOYMENT OF ARCHITECTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The P. W. D. Committee again met to-day. Mr. Henry Crouch, Consulting Architect to Bengal Government, deposed that better buildings could be obtained if they were designed and their construction superintended by trained architects. He recommended the establishment of a separate school for architects in Bengal. In his opinion architects ought to be recruited in England.

Mr. A. K. Taylor, Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, Calcutta, recommended that the electrical division be made equal in status to a circle in the buildings branch under a Chief Engineer. The Public Works Code was unduly restrictive as regards electrical work. He suggested that British engineering firms of good standing should be asked to establish themselves in India. He deplored that the prospects of mechanical and electrical engineers in the Government service were so poor.

Mr. G. B. Williams, Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, said that all works under the Sanitary Engineer's Department are carried out by contract. It is impossible for the sanitary progress of Bengal to come to a complete standstill until sufficient sanitary engineers are trained to carry it on and until the local bodies are prepared to employ them.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL PROBLEM.

LORD ISLINGTON'S APPEAL TO THE DOMINIONS.

The Empire Parliamentary Association, which has its headquarters at 64, Victoria Street, S.W., has published a slim volume (price 2s. 6d. to non-members) containing five addresses delivered at a conference held at the House of Commons, on July 28 and succeeding days, between representatives of the Home and Dominion Parliaments, says "India." The subjects discussed are the Constitutional Position; Emigration after the War; India and the Empire, Trade and the Empire after the War; Naval and Military Defence; and the opening speeches were made respectively by Viscount Milner, Earl Grey, Lord Islington, Sir George Foster (Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce), and Lord Sydenham. The Conference was held in private, and no report has hitherto appeared in the Press; but these five addresses are now published in response to the general desire of those present.

The address by Lord Islington, which will appeal more particularly to the Indian public, was given on July 31, under the presidency of Lord Emmott. Alluding to the scheme propounded by Lord Milner, which would relegate the settling of the relations between the self-governing parts of the Empire and the "Dependencies" to an Imperial Parliament in which the former would alone be represented, the Under-Secretary of State for India said that, whatever proposal for closer Imperial association might ultimately be agreed upon by the Dominions and the Mother Country, it would be found both incomplete and inadequate to its purpose if India was not allowed a place in it.

THE INDIA OF TO-DAY.

Among the various schemes for federating the Empire and consolidating its administration, none (he continued) had, to the best of his knowledge, really fairly and squarely faced the problem of India. Old ideas died hard, and in some quarters he had no doubt it was still thought that India was a backward and undeveloped dependency with a vast population relying for government on a small band of Englishmen who controlled the Public Services. This was not a correct description of India twenty years ago; still less was it so to-day. It was quite true that India did not possess self-government in the accepted sense, as recognised by the self-governing Dominions; but she did claim, by reason of her size, geographical position, volume of trade, intellectual and political development, military value, and, last but not least, by her proved loyalty to the Crown, that her exceptional position should now be recognised, and that she should be admitted as an articulate member to discussions affecting the Empire as a whole. This claim, he ventured to urge, merited the sympathetic consideration of all who were concerned with the wider aspects of Imperial development.

In saying this, he had no desire to slur over in any way the differences of race, colour, and religion which distinguished the various parts of the British Empire. But what he did wish to emphasise was that these differences did not imply superiority or inferiority either on the one side or on the other. It might fairly be said that India stood out from the Crown Colonies, not only by reason of her advanced industrial and commercial interests, but in virtue of the facts that British rule in India was set in the midst of an old and polite civilisation, and that it was carried on to a large and increasing extent with Indians who were co-partners in the work of government.

For centuries India had possessed an ancient Aryan civilisation, highly cultured, very intelligent, and producing sons already admitted to high administrative and judicial offices; and if the Dominions were ever to be admitted to a share in the direction of Imperial policy, their representatives ought to have opportunities of learning at first hand the needs and aspirations of India from those best qualified to expound them. The problems in India were complex, varied, and in many respects fascinating in character; and therefore in working out any scheme of Imperial unity, while the fullest account must always be taken of the differences on the one side of ideals of self-government, and, on the other side, of Indian aspirations, he was strongly of opinion that, unless some means could be found of reconciling these diversities in a higher and greater unity, the British Empire, which had in the past done so much towards the promotion and maintenance of the great principle of liberty and freedom, would to a large extent have failed to achieve its perfect consummation. He did not despair of the cause of overcoming the difficulties that lie before them; he was convinced that the more the Dominions became acquainted with the high qualities of their fellow-subjects in India, the more they would respect their culture and loyalty and the great intellectual qualities they possessed, and would be willing to admit them to the Imperial circle. India should be regarded as a part of the whole Empire. Each part belonged to the whole, and the whole belonged to each.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION.

Lord Islington then dwelt upon the economic position of India, and pointed out that the bulk of her trade was with the United Kingdom, which absorbed 41 per cent. of the exports and imports. The smallness of the imports from British possessions was particularly striking. There was plenty of room for the development of trade within the Empire, and it was hoped, as a result of the war, to encourage and increase it. The raw material which India could produce in such abundance would be the indispensable foundation for the establishment of industries. Therefore, in any scheme for increasing the self-containment of the Empire, India and its products must take an important place, and Indian interests and aspirations must be consulted. He looked forward with great expectancy to the report of the Commission which was enquiring as to suitable additional industries which could be started, and was also examining the means and methods by which existing industries could be improved and made more profitable.

EDUCATION.

Along with economic development, India had displayed progressive intellectual and political advancement. The question of education was dear to the heart of every thinking Indian, and was regarded by him as a question of the first importance. From 1910 to 1915 the facilities for education had advanced to a great extent. In 1910 the pupils at school and college were 6,250,000, or 17 per cent. of the population of those of school-going age. In 1915 the number had increased to 7,500,000, or 20 per cent.; and it was important to note that the Government, working in complete accord with the aspirations of the Indian people, was preparing and formulating a scheme of educational expansion. Higher education was also receiving special attention, universities were to be found in the chief centres of provinces, and there were no fewer than 40,000 students in these universities. In 1915 a sum of £7,500,000 was spent on education. That might seem a small sum, but it must be remembered that money went further in India than in Western countries. And along with higher education were to be found admirable institutions teaching higher science—medicine, engineering, agricultural and other branches of scientific activity. He had had the advantage during two years of travel in India of visiting nearly all these institutions, and he could speak from personal observation of their merits.

In addition to all this, many Indians came to English public schools and universities, and obtained a full European education. Speaking unofficially, he thought that the tendency would be to establish throughout the provinces every type of institution for all these scientific and technological subjects, with a view to retaining Indian students in their own country rather than putting them to the necessity of coming to Europe. That was a very weighty and deep subject, which had great political significance; and he must content himself with saying that those who had given thought to it were agreed that the more of these facilities that could be given in India the better it would be for India as well as for those who might take advantage of them. By this means, while affording the advantages of a Western education, a great deal that was good in Oriental culture would be retained in the minds of the young.

THE DEMAND FOR POLITICAL REFORM.

Increased development and educational advance had necessarily produced an increased demand for political power on the part of the Indian. The grant of this was bound to be slow and prudent; but substantial advance had been made. The names of Lord Morley and Lord Minto would always be associated with the advancement they gave to the Legislative Councils, both Imperial and Provincial. The numbers in those Councils had been increased under their scheme, and their functions and powers had been materially increased also. In size they had been nearly trebled. In place of thirty-nine elected members there were now less than 170. The old principle that the officials should form a considerable majority had now been superseded in all Provincial Councils. In two Provinces the elected members were in a majority over the official and nominated members. It was only on the Viceroy's Council that the official majority was still retained. The functions of these Councils were considerable. They had powers to legislate in their own Provinces. Members had the right to put questions to the Executive Government and move resolutions, thereby exercising a great and salutary influence upon the central administration, for nothing was wanted more than the stimulating action produced by criticism.

In local affairs Indians played a prominent part. The country was covered with a network of municipal boards and corporations, constituted on a self-governing basis, with self-governing powers. Of 9,700 members of municipal committees, ninety per cent. were Indians. There was, of course, a certain official element on these committees, but restraint was exercised lightly, and the tendency was to interfere as little as possible with the decision of the elected members.

THE MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT.

The supreme government of India rested in the hands of officials, subject to the control of the Secretary of State, who was responsible to Parliament; but it must be remembered that a very large proportion of those who formed the executive service were Indians. In the Provincial Civil Service, almost the entire body consisted of Indians, and he might say that the work entrusted to officials in that service was by no means inconsiderable. They had wide judicial and executive powers over extended areas. In the Indian Civil Service, which was the governing service, there was still a large majority of Europeans; but the gradual increase of Indians in this service must continue without interruption. To-day, also, an Indian was sitting on the Viceroy's Executive Council, and there was one Indian on each Provincial Executive Council—the local Cabinet for the province. Of the forty-four High Court Judges, sixteen were Indians; and in addition there was a long list of services, educational, medical, agricultural, public works, forests, to which Indians, when qualified, were admitted.

He had gone into these matters (Lord Islington proceeded) because he desired to show in detail, however brief and inadequate, the machinery of Indian Government, and also because he wanted to point to the part that the Indian was playing under British rule. It naturally did not coincide with what was recognised as self-government in the Dominions, but it was even now sufficient to enable the Indian to take a real interest in the government of his own country. He did not mean to say that it was regarded by Indians generally as adequate. There was to-day in India every shade of opinion on the subject—up to a demand for complete self-government. No one, however, with any sense of responsibility could contend that India was ready for that. The process towards that final goal must be very gradual; but, speaking unofficially, he would express the opinion that at the end of the war an appreciable advance would be made in the direction of admitting a still larger proportion of Indians to the administrative services to take their share with their British fellow-subjects in the government of the country. He hoped, also, along with that, that no effort would be spared to afford to Indians the opportunity of such a training in their own country as would qualify them to enter those services on an equal footing with their English fellow-subjects.

A REASONABLE CLAIM.

All that he had said had been spoken with the object of urging that India to-day was making only a reasonable claim in asking as a responsible unit for an introduction into the councils of the Empire. Of the military strength of India, and of its value to the Empire, it was hardly necessary for him to speak. The events of the last two years were sufficient evidence of the facts. At the very commencement of the war, India provided two fully equipped divisions for service in the West. Indian troops had fought in every theatre of this vast war—in France, Africa, Gallipoli, Aden, Mesopotamia, China—side by side with British and Colonial soldiers, and had acquitted themselves with the utmost gallantry. He anticipated, and most hopefully anticipated, that one of the outcomes of this war would be that at an early date we should display our appreciation of, and confidence in, Indian military loyalty by promoting to commissioned rank as officers in the Army some of those qualified for the position.

He had a word to say as to the strategic position of India. Problems were sure to arise in the coming years with the British States in the East in their connection with other countries; and India could not be separated from those problems whilst India, united in a common endeavour with the Dominions, could add a potential influence in force in assisting the solution of these questions. The Imperial problem in the East was of vital importance, and would require united consideration and effort in the immediate future. He would ask, was there any single problem of Imperial interest in which India as a part of the British Empire was not directly concerned to-day? Could any scheme of Imperial organisation after this war, where India had played so conspicuous and distinguished a part in every theatre, be regarded as complete or satisfactory without securing the co-ordinated assistance of India's defensive and offensive capabilities? Let them consider the geographical position of India—especially in its relation to the Dominions in the Antipodes and Western Canada—and the problems that would arise in connexion with China and Japan in the years to come. Could anyone argue that India would be left out of the scheme of organisation which was bound to be developed to cope with these problems? Would it be wise for the great and attractive countries overseas, with their dangerously sparse populations, to attempt the task that lay before them without calling to their councils and assistance India, with its vast potentialities and its willingness to co-operate? Would it be possible to evolve any Imperial fiscal system of reality and effectiveness without including in the consideration India and her trade position, both within the Empire ann in connection with foreign countries?

THE "CONSCIOUSNESS OF GROWING POWERS."

The Indian people were conscious of their growing powers. They recognised the value of their great trade, their military resources, their strategic position within the Imperial circle. It was gratifying to reflect that every Indian who occupied a position of prominence in the public life of India was keenly anxious to be brought within the Imperial circle. It was not a mere desire of English officials or merchants, but a deep-seated and loyal aspiration on the part of the Indian population to bear their share and to offer their assistance in the Imperial scheme. India had asked, through the members of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla, for official representation at the Imperial Conference. Was not that claim eminently reasonable? It might be asked, what good would India gain? Indian statesmanship would gain much, and the Dominions would gain too. They would gain from the frank discussion of difficult problems in a spirit of co-operation as between partners in a larger whole. It would render easier the task of finding common ground to regard in its proper light a situation which, in the past, had suffered from misunderstanding. Take the case of Indian emigration as an illustration. It was a most important and difficult question. A mutual interchange of views could not but help to the establishment of a *modus vivendi* which, while satisfying the opinion of the Dominions, would be acceptable to the people of India.

Connected as he had been with the administration of the United Kingdom, with the Government of India, and with the self-governing Dominions, he had long felt the need of raising the mechanism of Imperial organisation to the height of the spirit that animated the Empire, and the events of the past two years had filled him with hope. Trade, defence, the development of Imperial resources, the attitude of the Empire towards its enemies—all these were questions calling for joint study now and after the war, and in them India had her own interest with the Empire. India should be represented at the discussion of them. That was her claim. With India's record before them, would it be just to reject it? With weighty Imperial problems clamouring for solution, could it be in the Imperial interest to do so? He appealed to those he was addressing, delegates from the various Parliaments of the Dominions, to act as influential missionaries to their respective Parliaments to induce them to realise what India was, what her position and her value were within the Empire—the part that she was playing and would continue increasingly to play in the future as a component part of the Empire. How inextricably interwoven were her interests with theirs, and theirs with hers! Let them all, when they returned to their respective countries, do all that lay in their power to persuade their colleagues that no scheme of Imperial organisation could be lasting or effective which did not include within it a representation of the Empire of India.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GAMBLING IN SECOND ENCLOSURE OF THE RACE COURSE.

PIECE OF PAPER NOT AN INSTRUMENT OF GAMING.

Before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Mazagon, consisting of Mr. Syed Mohiudin and Dr. R. N. Ranina, Superintendent Meyers charged Vithaldas Virji Dayal Damji and Balaji Balwant with gambling in a public place, namely in the second enclosure of the Bombay race course.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi defended the first accused and Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the other two.

The prosecution case was that the second and third accused acting under the instructions of the first, accepted in the second enclosure of the race course bets of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2-8 on the horses running in the race and paid the same dividend on the winning horses as the totalisator paid and pocketed the bets on the horses that did not win. The accused had made in this way about Rs. 1,200.

The defence was that the second and third accused took money from people to buy tickets for them, as owing to the great rush many people did not care to go to the windows. They jotted down the names of the persons and the horses on a piece of paper in order to enable them to buy tickets. The first accused's defence was that he had no concern with the second and third accused.

The prosecution contention was that the piece of paper on which the bets were noted by the accused was an instrument of gaming within the meaning of Section 12 of the Gambling Act under which the men had been prosecuted.

The defence contention was that the second enclosure of the race course was not a public place inasmuch as the Stewards could prevent any person from entering it even though he had a ticket; although the piece of paper might be an instrument of gaming within the meaning of Section 3 of the Act for the purposes of Section 5 when a person was arrested under a warrant, it did not come within the purview of Section 12, under which an instrument of gaming would be "cards, counters, or other instruments used in playing any game not being a game of mere skill" In support of this argument they quoted the Full Bench ruling in Empress vs. Govind, reported in Indian Law Reports, 16 Bombay, page 283.

The Magistrates believed the prosecution case, but following the Full Bench ruling cited for the defence they held that the piece of paper on which new bets were entered was not an instrument of gaming within the meaning of the section. The accused were therefore acquitted.

A POLICE SEPOY'S "BAKSHEES"

FATAL ASSAULT ON A COOLIE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Vithal Vishram, Police Sepoy No. 928D., was charged by Superintendent Morris with causing the death of a coolie named Ganga by a rash and negligent manner. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended. It was stated that on the 27th ultimo, at 8-30 p.m. the accused, who was on duty at the Elphinstone Road, saw a number of coolies sitting on the road side and dividing their day's wages between them, when the accused went up to them and asked for some "bakshees." The deceased told him that the Sarkar was paying him his salary, and that he should not harass them whereupon the accused got angry and slapped him. They were separated by Gurnda's friend and the deceased ran for some distance, when the accused followed him and gave him some blows with his clenched first. The deceased fell and another police man came up and was going to put him into a gharry, when he died. The accused ran away, but Inspector Guider took charge of the body and had him arrested when it was found that he was under the influence of liquor. The Police Surgeon who had made a post-mortem examination gave evidence that the deceased had an enlarged spleen, about six times the normal weight, death being due to its rupture. The condition of it was such that the slightest violence, such as a blow from a fist or fall would cause a rupture. There were no marks of external injuries.

The defence story was that the accused found the deceased lying on the roadside, as if he was drunk, the other coolies also sitting there. The accused wanted to remove him to a hospital and sent for a gharry. With the assistance of another policeman he was trying to put him into the gharry when the deceased's mucadum interfered and said he would take him to his home. The accused and the muccadum pulled the deceased either way, but he left the deceased and went away. The spleen might have been ruptured during the struggle; he had not assaulted him.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of causing hurt to the deceased and characterised his conduct as high-handed and arbitrary, but considering that the deceased's spleen had been very much enlarged and that the slightest violence would rupture it, the accused was sentenced to six months' regorous imprisonment.

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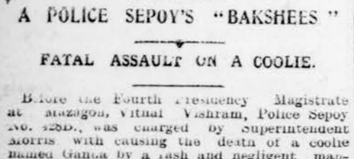

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

T & I J In Re Mulla Mahomedalli Hakimji, deceased.—Surajmal & Co., Fatmabai widow, Petitioner v. Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Applicants, 26-1-17.

1007-11.—Surajmal & Co., Fatmabai widow v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji & ors, Vachha & Co., 26-1-17.

In Re G & Ward's Act VIII of 1890.—Rustomji & Gir, In Re Parashram Keshoow Padhaya & anr, minors, v. Keshow Nilkanth Mogre & ors, Petitioners, Ardesir H D & Co., 19-12-16.

S C Ct 573-20720-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Jeynarayen Nagarmal v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Mulla & Mulla, 19-1-17.

1306-16.—Mulji & Tha, Bunnubai, widow v. Amnabai & anr, Mulla & Mulla, 22-1-17.

262-14.—Crawford B & Co., Saleh J Allibhoy, a firm v. The Roveo, Ltd, Little & Co., 23-1-17.

1003-16.—Daphtary F & D, Santana Meichael Das Remedios v. Idalina Preciosa Dias, widow, Edgelow G W & Co., 26-1-17.

T & I J In Re Gulam Hoosein Abdulla, deceased.—Mulji & Tha, Amoobai, widow Petitioner v. Abdulla Gulam Hoosein Caveator, Motichand & D, 26-1-17.

1089-16.—Mulji & Tha, Abdulla Gulam Hoosein v. Amoobai widow & ors, Motichand & D, 26-1-17.

84-17.—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs. Bruel & Co., a firm v. Devidutt Brijmohan, 26-1-1-17.

1162-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Bujanbai Saiffudin & ors, v. Samsuddin Ahmedally & ors, D J Montre, 29-1-17.

934-16.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Sabnis v. Napu Patramal & ors, Judah & Solomon, 30-1-7.

S C Ct 746-27218-16.—Little & Co., Berthold Reef & anr, v. Valli Mahomed Abbas, M B Chothia, 30-1-17.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913, Bhai K & Gir, In Re the Pioneer Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation) v. S B Billimoria, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned, To settle his Debts and Claims, 10-12-16.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1913.—Payne & Co., In Re the James Greeves Millss Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation), v. Sir Sasson Jacob David Bart., & anr, Petitioners, Craigie B & Caroe, Payne & Co., Petition for hearing.

LIST B (COUNSEL.)

703-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Kooverji Shamji v. Karamsey Keshowji & anr, Ardesir H D, Notice 27-1-17.

253-17.—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs. Bruel & Co., a firm v. Kachi Ram Bhagwandas, Payne & Co., 20-1-17.

380-16.—Unwalla P & Papa, Framroz Hormusji Myer v. Cawasji Hormusji Davar, Dubash & Co., 25-1-17.

1386-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Esufalli Mahomedalli v. Pursharam Pandurang Mahatre, Patell & Ezekiel, 25-1-17.

1084-16.—Vachha & Co., Sanderdas Balchand & ors, v. Sunderdas Meghrajmal & & ors, Merwanji K & Co., 27-1-17.

1326-16.—Patell & Ezekiel Tulsidas Lalji Rattunsey v. Ramdas Bhojia & ors, Madhowji K & Ch., 1-2-17.

O S 58-17.—Chitnis M & Kanga, Dadabhoy Merwanji Darukhanawalla v. Ardesir Merwanji Darukhanawalla & ors, Jehangir G & B, 22-1-17.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN COURT.)

1450-15.—Ardesir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj & anr, Matubhai J & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

413-15.—Payne & Co., Ahmed Suleman v. Dinath Jumnabai, Edg G W & Co., Part heard.

M J 10-16.—Payne & Co., Constance Eveline Gordon v. Francis Frederick Gordon, Crawford B & Co., fr. 23-1-17, For further hearing.

41-16.—Captain & V, Kashibai, widow v. Nemchand Juthabhai & ors, Craigie B & C, Captain and V, Little and Co., Not to be called on tell 5-2-17.

1314-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dhunj Kheraji v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirshaw and D.

1010-16.—Madrowji K & Ch, Vanmali Shamji, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

461-16.—Crawford B & Co., John William Linford v. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Nanu H & Co.

330-16.—Malvi H M & R, Kessoolal Badridas & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux, & ors.

1325-14.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Motilal Shivramji & ors, Motichand & D.

786-16.—Manecklal & Co., Messrs. Narayonji Khimji a firm v. Lakhamsey Khiasu & anr, Surveyor & Co.

294-16.—Payne & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, Malvi H M & R.

DESTROY STOMACH ACIDS BY TAKING MAGNESIA.

If you suffer from indigestion or dyspepsia, you doubtless have a grievance against your stomach—it hurts you. Possibly you know that you can alleviate this pain and pacify your stomach by taking some pepsin or powerful pain-killing drug after meals, but is it wise to make such a patched-up peace with your stomach? Remember that in nine cases out of ten it is excessive acidity that causes stomach pain, and that drugs and medicines should only be used when the stomach is actually diseased, which rarely is the case, and then only on your physician's advice. Drugs may numb the pain, but the sense of security and well-being they give you is usually false, because they do not destroy the acid which almost invariably is the cause of the trouble. There is really only one preparation which can be relied upon to do this, and that is the pure **bisurated** magnesia, which most chemists stock in powder and tablet form. Half a teaspoonful of **bisurated** magnesia powder or two compressed tablets taken with a little water after meals will neutralise the acid instantly, and also prevent all possibility of the food fermenting in the stomach. It is because of this well-known fact that **bisurated** magnesia is now so extensively used in hospitals throughout the United Kingdom.

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ESTABLISHED 1906.

Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F D Thompson, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R L Fortune, Royal Scots.
Major Lord Gorell, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A M Diamant, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Edwards, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J Masterson, Warwicks.

MISSING.

Lieut R M Kelly, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut J A Armitage, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H Latham, Suffolks.
Lieut E W Marchant, Middlesex.
Lieut A Skene, Highland Light Infantry.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F R Turner, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Lieut J B Wright, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J N Armstrong, Northumberlands.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

Lieut T S Dixson, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J W Simpson, Borders.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W H Palmer, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut K S Withers, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut R B Bayliss, Manchesters.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G C Duffus, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A E Frend, Field Artillery.
Captain N W Hill, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut N C Le P Trench, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED

Captain L S Charles, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A W Sheard, York and Lancasters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A T Browne, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F Hall, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H N O'Donnell, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H J P Peck, Dublins.
Second-Lieut C L Platt, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut R B Ullman, Field Artillery.

MISSING.

Lieut S J M White, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut H F Stewart, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut R F Corlett, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H F Evans, Horse Artillery.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Commander Edward T Inman, Reserve.
Lieut Edward H Fitzroy, Reserve.
Acting Sub-Lieut Brian A Maddison, Reserve.

DROWNED.

Mr George A King, Gunner.

DIED.

Commander Cecil de la M Goldsmith, Reserve.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Lieut Andrew H M Haggard.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Maurice H Stephens.

INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Ambrose B Shearer.
Probationary Flight-Sub-Lieut Harold A Mitchell.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Flight-Lieut Ryder Young.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Commander William M Le C Egerton, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut William Carnall, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Doyle, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut J Hamilton, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut T G H Rooper, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut J T Toohey, Irish Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut E W Birch, Wellingtons.
Captain J J Horsfall, Wellingtons.

WOUNDED.

Major L F Allan, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Blackall, Middlesex.
Captain A J Cooper, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E Fisher, Durhams.
Second-Lieut S Hamer, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W M Hand, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H A Kershaw, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut M E Squirl, Argylls.
Second-Lieut T G Swan, Inniskillings.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut I Curlewis, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieut A Anderson, Connaughts.
Lieut-Colonel C L Andersson, General List.
Second-Lieut W E Knowlden, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E Warburton, Sherwoods.

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Shaya—Amrat*

a the best Japanese cure for consumption asthma, cough and all diseases of respiration with wheezin Price 8 annas per bottle.

Sole Agent:—O. J. HASSAN & CO

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE FOR PERFUMERY.

SOAPS & TOILETTE REQUISITES.

Up-country order V. P. P.

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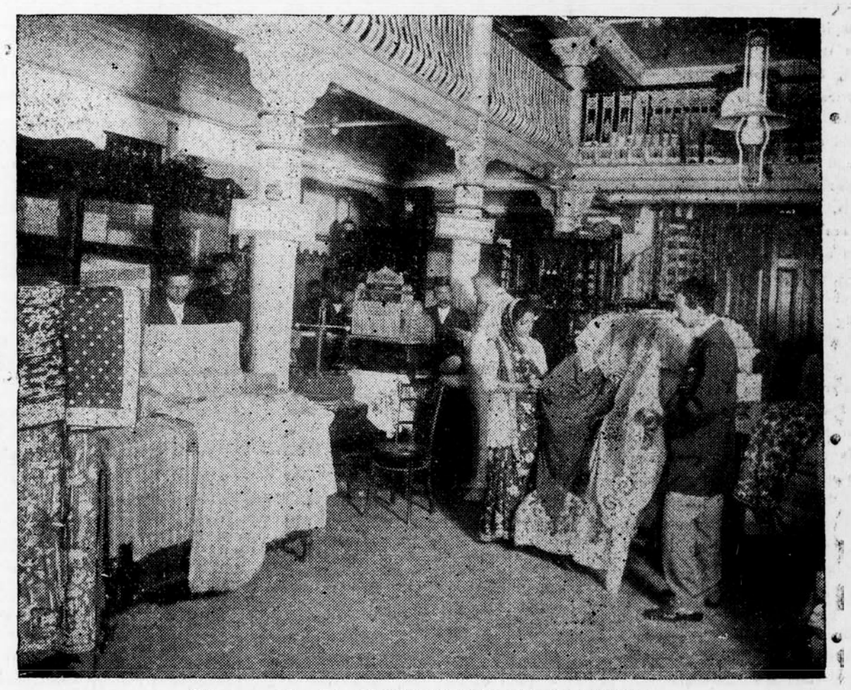

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Dear Sir,

About the Cash Register, Class 452, purchased from you some twelve months ago, we have to confess that we were at first rather doubtful whether it would serve any useful purpose. But now, having the register in regular use for several months, it is but right that we should express our entire satisfaction and gladly testify to the great help and protection it has been affording in our Shop.

We know at a glance the ready-made total of all cash received and have a positive check on all amounts paid out.

By our old method we were off and on short of few Rupees, but since the installation of your Cash Register, that has been a thing of the past, and now we know for certain that our account books are kept straight.

Though your price looks big at first sight, we find that it is nothing to what your registers are capable of doing.

Our merchants are sure to buy your machines when they come to realise the time and trouble saving qualities of your Registers, as we have.

Wishing your agency every success.

We remain.
Yours faithfully,
C. M. BHESANIA & Co.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

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General Agent :—Mr. P. MUNCHERJI.

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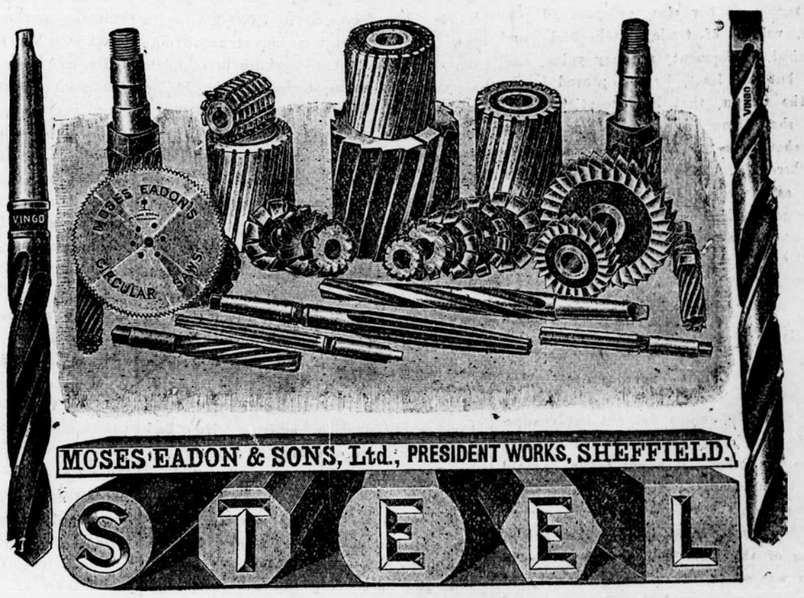

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EXPERIENCE vs TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc

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Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each.

May be had of all Dealers, or of

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S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI,

Wonderful Muligai (Root) Gift by a Swamji.

Cures all Sorts of Ailments in a day and acts like a charm.

Testimonia s are pouring in.

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S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI.

Mettupalaiyam, Coimbatore Dist., S. INDIA

MELLIN'S FOOD
Untouched by hand
Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO
Glycose Untouched By Hand
is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO. BOMBAY.
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COUGHS AND COLDS

SCOTT'S Emulsion casts out coughs and colds and restores perfect health. It soothes irritated membranes, heals inflamed tissues and builds up and strengthens every part of the body.

Children who are subject to chills, bronchitis, whooping cough and chest weaknesses should continue taking SCOTT'S Emulsion for prolonged periods. They will gain a good appetite, an increase in weight, better health and the foundation of a strong constitution.

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A NEW ERA
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Write at once for our "Free Treatment of Accidents, Injuries and Prospectus."

THERMO FOX

"WHAT IS THAT"?

It is an Electrical apparatus which boils water, milk, soup or any kind of liquid in a minute.

"Have you got Electric Current"? If so, why not buy ONE to save your time, trouble and money as it is the cheapest, and easiest way for boiling water, milk, etc.

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BOMBAY.

TRUE CULTURE.

LORD BRYCE IN PRAISE OF CLASSICS.

SCIENCE AND COMMERCE.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Lord Bryce delivered his presidential address at the meeting of the Classical Association at the University of Leeds on January 5, the subject being "The Worth of Ancient Literature for the Modern World."

There had been created in the popular mind, he said, an association, now pretty deeply rooted, between the knowledge of applied science and material prosperity. It was this association of ideas that had made knowledge of physical science seem so supremely important to classes of minds that never before thought about education or tried to estimate the respective value of the various studies needed to train the intelligence and form the character.

Two other arguments had weighed with more reflective persons. Languages in general had been too often badly taught, and the learning of them had therefore been found repulsive by most pupils. Of the whole number of those who yearly graduated at Oxford or at Cambridge he doubted if at 30 years of age 10 per cent. could read at sight an easy piece of Latin, or 5 per cent. and easy piece of Greek. The despotism of a purely grammatical study of the ancient languages and authors needed to be overthrown. Nothing was gained by trying to defend an untenable position. We must consider education as a whole, rather than as a crowd of diverse subjects with competing claims. What sorts of capacities and of attainments went to make a truly educated man?

THE EDUCATED MAN.

One might distinguish broadly between two classes of knowledge, that of the world of nature and that of the world of man, between external objects and the products of human thought; the domain of physical science and the domain of the so-called humanities. The more that could be learnt in both of these great departments the better. Plenty of knowledge in both was needed to produce a capable and highly finished mind. No man could in our days be deemed educated who had not some knowledge of the relation of the sciences to one another and a just conception of the methods by which they respectively advance. The conflict was not between letters and science, but between a large and philosophical conception of the aims of education and that material, narrow, or even vulgar view which looked only to immediate practical results and confounded pecuniary with educational values.

Commercial success and the wealth it brought were like everything else in the long run—the result of thought and will. It was by these two, thought and will, that nations, like individuals, are great. We in England were accused, as a nation and as individuals, of being deficient in knowledge and in the passion for knowledge. There was at least one other nation which surpassed us in the knowledge it had accumulated and in the industry with which it added to the stock of its knowledge. But that nation had shown, both in literature and in action, that it did not always know how to use its knowledge. We as a nation might fairly claim to have the power of seeing truly and of thinking justly. Both were evident in our history and visible in our greatest creative minds. There was need in education of all that made for width of knowledge and for breadth and insight and balance in thinking power.

The question for us to-day was this. Did commercial and literary values outweigh the values of the study of the ancient world? He believed that they did not. He did not contend that the study of the ancients should be imposed on all, or even on the bulk, of those who remained at school till 18, or even of those who entered a university. Even at the universities the present system could not be maintained. Even of those who entered Oxford or Cambridge many had not the capacity or the taste to make it worth while for them to devote much time to Greek and Latin. The practical problem for the universities was to find means by which the study, while dropped for those who would never make much of it, might be retained for that percentage who would draw sufficient mental nourishment and stimulus from the study to make it an effective factor in their intellectual growth and an unceasing spring of enjoyment through the rest of life. For the schools the problem was how to discover among the boys and girls those who had the kind of gift which made it worth while to take them out of the mass. The problem must be solved if the whole community was not to lose the benefit of our system of graded schools.

Describing the benefits we received from the study of the ancient world as it spoke to us through its great writers, he said that ancient classical literature was the common possession, and, with the exception of the Bible and a very few medieval writings, the only common possession, of all civilized peoples. Every well-educated man in every educated country was expected to have some knowledge of it, to have read the greatest books, to remember the leading characters, to have imbibed the fundamental ideas. It was the one ground on which they all met. It was therefore a living tie between the great modern nations. Ancient history was the key to all history, not to political history only, but the record also of the changing thoughts and beliefs of races and peoples. In days of sadness, when strife, wantonly forced on those who sought it not, was destroying the flower of the youth of many nations and embittering the peoples against one another, it was well to turn back to the pages of history which told how the ills our Europe bore had often been borne before, how often in that ancient world no less than in our own bright hopes were baulked and the crimes or follies of a few brought ruin on the many. And so we might seek for comfort not only in the poets, but also in the ancient sages, in the lofty thought of Plato and the wise counsels of his greatest disciple.

The Archbishop of York expressed approval of Lord Bryce's arguments. What they desired was that for all time science and the classics should move together in undisturbed partnership.

On a report of the council respecting the position of the classics in connexion with present educational developments (which was submitted by Sir Frederic Kenyon) resolutions were passed affirming that classical studies claimed an eminent place in national education and approving the formation of the Council of Humanistic Studies.—"The Times."

There were 15,872 cases and 12,783 deaths from plague in India during the week ending January 27. The following are the provincial figures:—Bombay Presidency and Sind had 3,689 deaths; Madras Presidency 416; Bihar and Orissa 666; United Provinces 2,261; Punjab 49; Burma 218; Central Provinces 1,934; Mysore State 301; Hyderabad State 2,944; Central India 246; and Rajputana 59.

TYRE REPAIRS!

WE HAVE NOW INSTALLED AN UP-TO-DATE H. F. VULCANIZING PLANT AND UNDERTAKE TO REPAIR ALL KINDS OF COVERS AND TUBES AT MODERATE RATES. SATISFACTORY WORK TURNED OUT BY USING H.F. MATERIALS ONLY.

In everything we do in our repair department the greatest care is exercised, and the result is our present large repair business. No matter whether it is merely a nail punch or a cut to be vulcanized, or the more elaborate work of sleeve-fixing, we see to the work being most thorough.

SEND REPAIR WORK

TO OUR HUGHES ROAD BRANCH, opp. Kemp's.

COMPLETE STOCK OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,

OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF H. F. GOODS NOW READY.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

GERMAN SLAVE RAIDS

APATHY OF NEUTRALS.

M. MAETERLINCK'S STRONG PROTEST.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" writing on Jan. 7 said:—

The great hall of the Trocadero was crowded this afternoon for the protest organized by the League of the Rights of Man against the deportation of Belgians and French to Germany. The King of the Belgians and the President of the Republic were represented.

M. Maeterlinck described the appeal of the Belgian workers to the civilized world as one of the most heartrending cries of distress yet heard upon earth.

We know enough of Germany (he said) to feel sure that, if it is not to her interest to spare her slaves, what is going on at this moment a few leagues away among our brethern must be so inhuman and frightful that the imagination dares not dwell upon it. Yet we may be sure that the reality is even more terrible than our fears.

M. Maeterlinck's address was a stern rebuke of the neutrals "who have not done their duty." While recognizing the kind hospitality of Holland and Switzerland to the refugees, the wounded and the repatriated; Spain's generous intervention and America's prodigious effort to save four millions of martyrs from starvation, M. Maeterlinck declared that the time had come to ask them if they mean to stop there.

What is all they have done when weighed in the scale, and what ought to be done if we are to absolve them deep down in our conscience and before history, which will judge them? Suppose, for one instant, that we were in their places—that we Belgians, English, French, and Italians had remained neutral in a war between Germany and Russia, and that Switzerland had suffered at Germany's hands the fate reserved for Belgium. What I ask you, would Paris, Brussels, London have done? Can you imagine the cry of horror, the mighty outburst of indignation, which on one and the same day, in all our capitals, would have shaken the very stones in the streets and caught up Kings and Governments in an overwhelming whirlwind of popular pity and justice?

The monster, in his death agony, must be struck when and wherever possible, but especially in his purse and stomach, the mainsprings of his life.

You alone, who still bear the name of neutrals, which one day will weigh heavy on you—you alone, I say, can still hinder or punish certain crimes against which, as they are beyond the reach of our arms, we are powerless. Those who commit these crimes are living in your midst, received into your houses, surround you with obsequious yet threatening smiles, shake your hands in our streets, *salons*, and clubs, grow rich at your expense, sit, perchance, at your table and dare still to treat you on a footing of equality. It is time to make them feel by acts that all this is changed, that they are no longer the equals of any man on this earth, that henceforth, between humanity and them, there is a gulf not to be crossed till after long years of penitence, suffering, an humiliation.

M. Vandervelde followed with an equally passionate protest. After Belgium had been robbed of everything else. Solemn pledges posterior to the war had been given that at least the people should not be torn from their homes or forced to labour especially against their own country. These pledges had been treated as "scraps of paper" like the other.

A few days ago at Gembloux, the Germans took a man, the father of seven children, whose wife had died the day before. The local authorities implored for delay vainly: the man was hurried away while the children were weeping around their mother's corpse. Liberty, properity, and security are rights denied to those living beneath the German terror, but there still remains one supreme right, which outlives all others, the right to resist oppression. For two years past our masters for the time being have learned to know that Belgium has not abandoned this right. Our workers' last word is that, whatever tortures they may yet have to endure, they will only accept peace with independence and the triumph of justice. We should be unworthy of them if we did not say likewise.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. What you need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quite the nerves.

Prof. JAMES'
ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 day's use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.
Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.
Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

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A RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Marjorie Howell, daughter of a Railroad President, was nearly killed as a speeding locomotive struck her.

A DARING ROBBERY!

A safe was broken into and many documents, most valuable to their owner, were stolen.

MERCIFUL GOD! What is this?

LISTEN—

"In this decaying world of yours, your flabby customs are strangling you and you dare not cut them. You are all enmeshed like a swarm of flies in a monstrous cobweb"—Civilisation!

TO-NIGHT SEE!

Pathe's Mighty Serial—"The Grip of Evil" and Kalem's Superb Serial—"The Social Pirates."

Every EPISODE completely treats of a modern problem of civilisation.
Every EPISODE sets forth a Vital moral lesson.
Every EPISODE will make you pause and think.

1 hour and 45 minutes of enrapturing and edifying entertainment!

Why not benefit by it? IT'S YOURS IF YOU CARE TO COME.

OLYMPIA

THE SUPER CINEMA. SANDHURST ROAD.

Nightly at 6-45, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Saturdays, Matinee at 5 p.m.
Sunday, Matinee at 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS.

A large consignment of LEATHER GOODS has arrived by last Mail which is just unpacked and open for disposal at moderate prices, such as SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, GLADSTONE BAGS, BRIEF BAGS, KIT BAGS, SQUARE BAGS, etc.

Besides the above we hold an enormous stock of FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, GIFTS, which are cut so fine in price that they will suit each and every pocket.

Customers are cordially invited to inspect same.

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The most powerful and effective blood purifier and Tonic. A marvellous Ayurvedic Decoction. Cures bileousness, cleanses the blood, removes mercurial or Syphilitic impurities, Gout, Lumbago, Nervous Debility, Lucorhoea, etc.

It rejuvenates and increases the vital fluid.

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Benaras Branch—Dassasswamesh Ghat.
Rungpur Branch—Rungpur.
Telegram—'Sakti' Dacca.

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We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

BRITANNIC

cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¼ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation, as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance with orders.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

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Why not
Join the Field Force
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THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
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ITALY'S AUTUMN EFFORT.

42,000 PRISONERS ON JULIAN FRONT.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The Italian Supreme Command has issued a summary of the operations from September to December, says "The Times" In that period the operations were carried on in three separate theatres—in the Adige Valley; the ridge dominating from the south-east the middle course of the Avisio River (the Dolomites); and east of Gorizia and on the Carso (Julian front). In the following abridgment we indicate the principle results achieved:—

ADIGE VALLEY.

After the Austrian offensive of last spring the enemy held the line running through the following points:—Monte Spil, Monte Corno, Monte Testo, the Menerle ridge the Alpe Cosmagnon, Cisterna, Sette Croci, and Sogli Bianchi. The enemy organization on the Pasubio-Roite ridge (the Tooth of the Pasubio) was especially strong. The Italian offensive was aimed at the taking of this organization, and during Oct. numerous attacks gave our Allies the possession of the Tooth, which, however, they were unable to hold because of the concentration of the enemy's fire upon it. Bad weather interfered with subsequent operations, but the Italians were able to conquer the whole area of the Alpe di Cosmagnon, which secures greater freedom of movement in the Pasubio. The enemy losses were heavy and included 873 prisoners of whom 30 were officers.

IN THE AVISIO (DOLOMITES).

The theatre of operations here was a ridge rising like a wall and split with narrow openings called "Forcelle," which all lie at altitudes exceeding 6,500ft. By July and August the Cavalazza, the Rolle and Colbricon Passes, and heights south of the Cima di Cece and the Cauriol had been occupied by the Italians. The autumn operations were designed to link up these positions and to increase the command of the Avisio and the Dolomites road. Ground was gained north-east of the Cauriol and to the south of the Forcella di Coldoso. An important summit of the Gardinal was carried on September 23, and in October further advances were made in the Travignolo and San Pellegrino valleys. On October 2, the second peak of the Colbricon (8,550ft.) was taken, on October 15 a strong position on the Cima di Costabella was rushed, and on October 6 the enemy garrison on Point 2,456 (8,066 ft.) in the Busa Alta *massif* was annihilated; and later the enemy was driven down into the ravines of the Val di Sadole.

JULIAN FRONT.

The August offensive had carried our Allies to the east of the town of Gorizia and to the enemy defensive system west of the Vallone and the heights of Nad Logem, Oppacchiasella, Crni Hrib, and Debeli. On the Carso the line ran from San Grado di Merna in a southerly direction, passing within 1,000 yards west of Lokvica, then east of Oppachiasella, skirted Nova Vas, and descended to the marshes of Liserte. On September 14 the first attack was delivered, and was continued the following two days, during which Point 265 (west of Veliki Hribach), Nova Vas, the heights of San Grado di Merna, and positions near Lokvica and east of Oppacchiasella, the important height 208 south and height 144, the latter near Monfalcone, were taken.

After a spell of bad weather the offensive was resumed on October 10 and continued on the 11th and 12th. The whole of the enemy first line between the Vippacco and Point 208 south was carried, and the Italian front was extended to the western slopes of Mont Pecinka, the first houses of Lokvica and of Hudi Log (Boscomalo). East of Gorizia the whole of the Sober ridge was occupied by October 13.

Bad weather again intervened until October 31, when a third offensive was launched. The wooded heights of Veliki Hribach and Mont Pecinka were taken, as well as the ground up to the points 376 (east of Veliki Hribach) and 308 (east of Mont Pecinka) and point 102, between Oppacchiasella and Kostanjevica. On December 3 Volkovniak, points 123 (east of San Grado) and 126 were carried, and the line advanced to within 200 yards of Kostanjevica. In the three offensives 18,305 prisoners, including 624 officers, were taken. The booty included 24 guns, 108 machine-guns, 40 bomb-throwers, as well as thousands of rifles. Some slight gains were made during December. The total of prisoners taken on the Julian front from August to December was 42,000, and the guns numbered 60 and the machine-guns 200.

ALBANIA AND MACEDONIA.

With regard to the operations in the east (Albania and Macedonia), the summary states that on September 9 the territory of Kurvelesh, between Tepeleni and Porto Palermo, was occupied. In October the occupation of the whole of Albanian Epirus was completed, and by the 24th connexion was established with the French troops in the Koritza sector. In Macedonia the Italian troops during September took part in the operations in the Krusa-balkan sector in unison with the French and British, and in November they advanced in the Mount Baba chain between Lake Prespa and Monastir, thus assisting in the capture of the last-named place.

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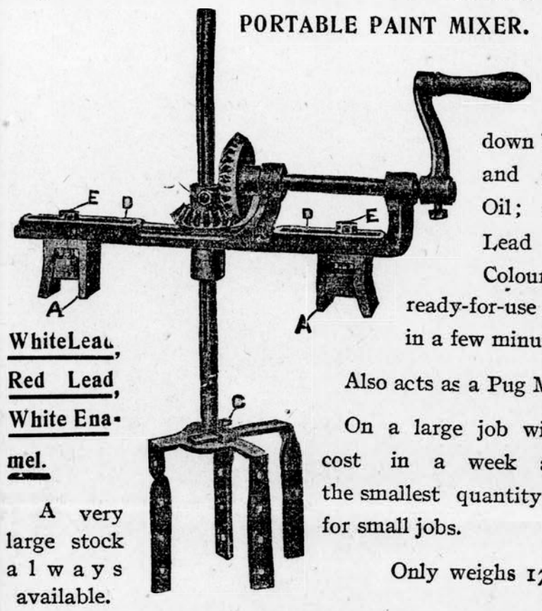

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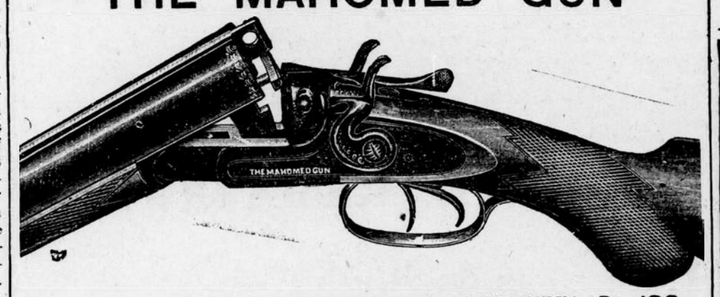

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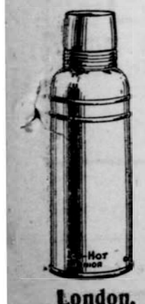

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RUSSO-INDIAN TRADE RELATIONS.

THE GERMAN MIDDLEMAN.

AN INDIAN DEPUTATION.

The following article by Mr. F. H. Brown appears in "The Times":—

To the Madras Chamber of Commerce attaches the credit of suggesting to the Indian authorities a deputation to Russia to investigate the possibilities of post-war trade development between the two countries. Government readily agreed to the proposal, and also to the request of the Chamber that the mission should be headed by a Government officer. Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., for the past four years Director of Agriculture in Southern India, was chosen, and with him was associated Mr. G. W. Black, the deputy secretary of the Presidency Bank, Madras. After three months of laborious investigation in Petrograd and Moscow they came to this country early in the month to draw up their report, which should be of great value in providing data for the shaping of Allied commercial policy in this important direction

The many years of mutual suspicion and mistrust between ourselves and Russia on questions of Asiatic polity naturally had a paralysing effect in the commercial sphere, and it may be noted that since the first step in the complete understanding now happily existing was taken in the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907 the pre-war export trade to Russia had more than trebled. It had remained small, however, relatively to possibilities. There is no Russian counterpart in India to the vigorous commercial penetration which Germany pursued there, as in other countries, before the war. Except for tea merchants in Calcutta, Russian business men are to be rarely met with, and at the last Indian census the number of persons born in Russia was only about one per million of the population, probably a mere handful of them engaged in commerce. The Russo-Asiatic Bank was the only Russian credit institution to be sufficiently supported to have branches in Calcutta and Bombay.

Little note was taken of the fact that the German houses were profiting by the want of energy in prosecuting direct trade relations. They occupied the lucrative position of middlemen, and a very considerable amount of Indian produce has gone to Russia in recent years by way of Germany. This in itself goes to show that the direct trade is capable of development. It is true that Russia and India are alike in being mainly agricultural; but owing to the great differences in climatic conditions (more particularly in the case of Southern India) their produce is diverse, and India is in a position to supply a large amount of raw material or of partly manufactured articles required for the industrial expansion to which Russia looks forward when the provision of munitions ceases to be the all-absorbing requisite.

In the years immediately preceding the war Indian exports direct to Russia steadily advanced and in 1913-14 reached a value of £1,636,000; but the addition thereto of the growing trade which hitherto has gone through Germany will in itself mean a great augmentation. After a setback in 1914-15, consequent upon the war the value of the exports in the last fiscal year more than doubled the previous record, amounting to £3,623,000. The Russian returns cannot be exactly compared with those of the Indian Customs I have quoted, since they are for calendar years and classification differs. They give much higher figures for the value of produce received direct from India, and it remains to be seen whether the mission can throw much light on this discrepancy. It may arise in part from reckoning as direct shipments some of the Indian produce re-exported from Hamburg and, in less degree, from London.

THE TEA TRADE.

The direct export of tea, which was being carried on partly by the Black Sea route and partly *via* Vladivostok when war broke out, has gone on growing, though with occasional fluctuations, since its establishment some 20 years ago. In 1905-6 the value of the shipments was, in round figures, £284,000; in the last complete pre-war year it had risen to £1,110,000, or considerably more than two-thirds of the aggregate value of the total Indian exports to Russia.

The trade has more than recovered the set-back of the first year of the war, the shipments in the last fiscal year amounting according to the statistics of the Indian Tea Association report, to nearly 50½ million pounds, as compared with 44½ million in 1913-14. There has been similar recovery in the export of Ceylon tea. Since this is the case with shortage of tonnage, exchange difficulties, and other abnormal conditions, there is reason to anticipate striking progress in the future. The war interdict of vodka and local powers of prohibition of other alcoholic drinks may or may not be permanent, but they will leave a decided mark on the habits of the people in the encouragement given to the use of non-alcoholic stimulants. Tea-drinking has also been promoted by the contact of the soldiery with our own and other Allied troops, and by the circulation of money among the masses as separation allowances, pensions, and increased industrial earnings.

Another trade likely to be promoted by the social changes of the war is that in Indian oilseeds, especially those required for the manufacture of soap. The standard both of comfort and cleanliness among the masses is being raised. Of course there will be no demand for Indian linseed, for Russia has the best supply in the world.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Raw jute comes next to tea in importance as an item in the Russian trade, though the value of the export in 1913-14, £266,000, was less than one-fourth of the tea shipments. Of jute manufactures very little was taken, owing to the protective tariff, the value in the same year amounting to less than £40,000. As jute is a monopoly of India, the Russian returns for 1913 give us a measure of the enemy share in the business. They show that the two Central Powers sent jute to Russia to the value of 919,000 roubles. Last year, owing to war requirements, while little raw jute could be taken manufactured jute took premier place, amounting to no less than £1,920,000 as compared with £1,411—a record figure—spent on Indian tea.

In raw cotton the trade has been small, but there were evidences of development when war broke out. Moreover, there must have been a considerable proportion of Indian cotton in the 27½ million roubles' worth received in 1913 from Germany. Russia will be less and less dependent on imports of the higher grades as her irrigation colonies in Turkestan develop, but there will always be a good market among the peasantry for the lower grade counts which India is in a position to supply.

INDIGO, DRUGS, RICE.

Unlike other countries Russia, partly from prejudice and partly owing to the diffusion of village industries, has clung with much tenacity to the diminishing supply of natural indigo. In the pre-war year she took, according to her own returns nearly 300,000 roubles worth from India, as compared with a German import worth 1,411,000 roubles. Given success of the efforts now being made by the Indian authorities to standardize the natural product and place it on the market at rates which compete with the synthetic manufacture, substantial development of the Russian demand may be expected.

The direct trade in copra (coconut kernel) in which Southern India is so largely interested is considerable, 73,000 cwt. being exported in 1913-14; but Germany supplied almost an equivalent amount, chiefly received from India. The market for drugs and Indian medicinal plants is also likely to develop under new tariff arrangements. This trade illustrates the action of Germany, which, taking advantage of the Russo-Japanese war, succeeded in obtaining a commercial treaty that has had the effect, notwithstanding the most-favoured-nation clause, of benefiting industries in which she has been specially interested.

Under the stimulus of a favourable tariff Persia has been a considerable exporter of husked rice, but in the last few years India has shared in the trade, supplying in 1913-14 some 135,000 cwt.; but here again there has been German interception. A great deal of rice received at the Baltic ports, the total value being nearly 2,000,000 roubles, though coming from Hamburg, was of Burmese origin, answering the technical description of "Rangoon No. 2." Pepper, coffee, spices—all these might well be exported in much larger quantities. The time may come when the extending plantations in Burma and Southern India will be in a position to contribute to the big demand for rubber in Russia. The use of goloshes is increasingly prevalent there, and only low grades of rubber are required for their manufacture.

THE RETURN TRADE.

When we come to consider the question of the commodities Russia can send to India in return, we have a more restricted list, but one containing items of great importance. The trade hitherto has been chiefly in mineral oils, but there was a rapid drop from the high-water mark of 1912-13 with a contribution of £320,000 towards a total Russian export valued at £345,000. This was little more than one-fourth of the value of purchases from India direct. But the disparity could be made good by Russian absorption of the Austro-Hungarian supply of sugar to India, which before hostilities reached a total annual value of £900,000. Though India grows increasing quantities of cane sugar, she will continue to be largely dependent on external supplies for a staple article of diet which largely takes the place that animal food occupies in the West. Again, Russia has large copper mines, and might well share a part of the trade with India therein, of which Germany took before the war no less than £860,000 worth. Paper, pasteboard, and matches are among other Indian imports to which Russia might give attention. Last year she supplied wood tea chests to the value of £55,000, but no mineral oil. The figures I have quoted relate exclusively to oversea trade, and take no account of the overland business with Central Asia, which was valued in 1913-14 at about £200,000. But it may be noted that in Russian Turkestan the industry in both green and dried fruits is developing, and may hereafter provide scope for trade with India by sea as well as land.

The extension of Russian exports to India will provide the most appropriate solution of the alleged difficulty of the long credits required by the Russian trader. But in any case the problem is not likely to be so perplexing, as has been assumed. Russia's imports from India will develop more on the side of raw products than of finished articles, and they will be required for the manufacturing centres by firms in a better position to finance them than, for example, the small dealer in agricultural machinery. From every point of view the possibilities of commercial development between the two countries call for early consideration, and the Government of India have been well advised to investigate them by means of the special mission.

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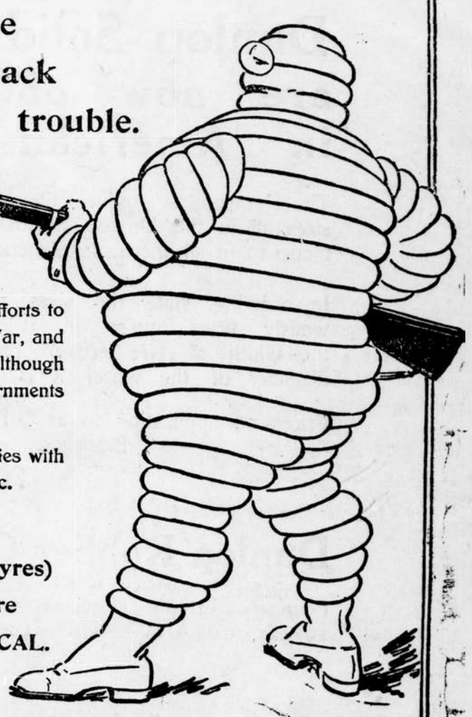

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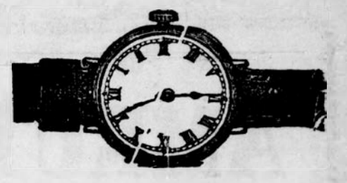

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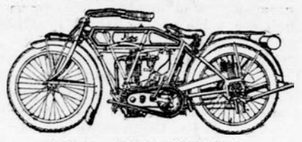

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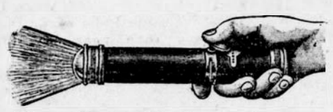

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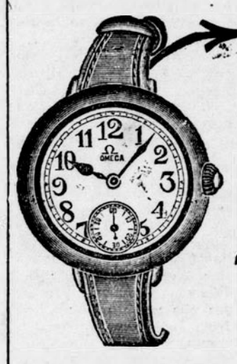

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